

OPEN THE EXCHANGE

Master Builders Entertain Friends.

(From Thursday's daily)

WITH an attendance of a very large number of its members and a wide range of invited guests, the Builders' Exchange opened in the newly furnished rooms of the association in the Elite building, yesterday, and for an hour with speech and good cheer the men of business entertained their guests. The beginning of operations by the exchange was most auspicious, and the expressions of good-will and hope were many.

Responses to the invitation of the association to be present at the inauguration of the exchange were honored almost to a man, and the room was filled when 12:30 o'clock, which will be the hour for 'Change gathering each day, arrived, and there were in the group of men seated in the main room and overflowing into the adjoining offices, those who represented the largest of the city's houses dealing in building supplies and the contractors who work up lumber, stone and brick into buildings. The main room has been fitted with a director's table and there are an abundance of chairs and cabinets for plans, and stationery, which are at the disposal of the members of the association. At the head of the table sat President Osborne of the association, flanked by Governor Dole, Speaker Akina, Senator Kalaupokalani and others in official life, and when he rose to call the assemblage to order, he faced a representative gathering.

"We are met," said Mr. Osborne, "to inaugurate the work of the Builders' Exchange. One year ago the master builders of the city organized for their protection the association which has since existed. Now it has been deemed wise to organize an exchange on the same lines and for same purposes as similar bodies which are in existence in the cities of the mainland. The exchange will be an adjunct to the association, and it is the opinion of the members of the association that its work will be of the greatest benefit to the builders, in forming a meeting point for all interested, and as well for the creation of a better feeling among the men whose business lies along similar lines."

Continuing, Mr. Osborne said that one of the most important developments of the system which would result from the exchange system would be the later establishment of a credit branch, which would give the actual standing of the various builders of the city, and this would tend to make the dealings of builders with those who have contracts to give out most straightforward and honest, for no one who conducts business along any other line will have the endorsement of the exchange. The result of such action would be the raising of the standard and to be a member of the exchange would be an honor and a guarantee of fair dealing.

Not the least important of the objects of the exchange, he said, was that there might be an improvement in the character of the general building work now done in the city. Many buildings, in his opinion, were constructed for looks alone and their result was that after a very short time they were in need of material repairs. This was not first-class work and the exchange would try and secure better performance of contracts. The exchange, he said, was pledged to the support of a better system of building laws and would work for them unceasingly. An attorney had been engaged so that all the proceedings might be in order. An attorney retained by the exchange was then introduced and at length explained the methods.

Chairman Beardslee of the executive committee, then expressed the hope and belief that there would be good come from the workings of the exchange and outlined the plans on which the members were expected to proceed. Chairman Osborne then called upon Governor Dole for a few remarks and after the applause which greeted him had subsided he said that it was with pleasure that he attended the gathering of men of business who had associated themselves for the widening of the influence of their business. He continued: "I can see readily how this organization will not only bring about a better understanding among builders but will be an influence for legislation in the right direction which we want very much in a great many lines. We have little such aid along expert lines and the fact that we shall have the assistance of the builders is interesting and encouraging to me."

We all know that there have been many cases in Hawaii in which houses have been built, which while they might be beautiful to look at and finely finished all through in a few years became rickety and needed repairs. If this organization can do anything to check that I wish it every success.

I do not fear that this body will be come a trust, or combination to put up prices unreasonably. It is to public interest to have honest and intelligent

THE CUBAN PROBLEM



UNCLE SAM WILL NEVER DO THIS.

CATHEDRAL CONSECRRATION MAY DELAY COMPLETION

men unite and adjust questions that come up in their lines of business, matters peculiar to this climate, questions of material and pay of workmen." Governor Dole wished the organizers God-speed in closing.

President Osborne said the principal object of the exchange was to bring together the men who are in contact in business, and he hoped that all those present would make the most of the time spent in the rooms. The rooms would be open, he said each day, and from 12:30 to 1:30 o'clock there would be in attendance as many men as could come from their business to meet and consult with all who might want to see them. He then announced refreshments and sandwiches, salad, beer and soda ginger ale and root beer, ices and cakes were passed about to all who were in the room, until everyone was satisfied when the luncheon was topped off with cigars. Some of the members spent the entire afternoon in the rooms discussing the future of the movement.

The officers of the association are: T. F. Osborne, president; W. T. Paty, vice president; James F. Langston, secretary; W. P. Barry, treasurer; Julius Asch, auditor; F. W. Beardslee, chairman executive committee; J. H. Craig, secretary executive committee; F. J. Amweg, Victor Hoffman and John Oudekirk, members of executive committee; J. D. Avery, assistant secretary in charge of exchange rooms.

After Sugar Buins

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—Evidence that there is competition in the transportation of sugar from Honolulu to the Atlantic coast is shown by the chartering of the ships Helen Brewer and Edwin Sewall by parties largely interested in the plantations of Hawaii. For a time it appeared that the huge steamship of Atlantic Hawaiian Steamship Company would have a monopoly of the sugar carrying business, for which they were specially built, but the action of the company in engaging in the business of carrying freight from this port to Honolulu on their outward trips aroused the enmity of firms doing business on the route and they are about to retaliate by carrying their own sugar to the Atlantic coast, and the product of as many other plantations as can be secured. Local shipping firms are deeply interested in the plan and as announced a short time ago new ships will probably be built to carry sugar to the Eastern coast from Hawaiian ports.

Launch of the Nevada

The Nevada, the first of three vessels which the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, Me., is constructing for the American Hawaiian Steamship Company, was launched at 11:30 a. m. on Jan. 21. Miss Mildred Moore, the two-year-old daughter of President Moore of the Shipbuilding Company, christened the vessel. The Nevada, which will be used between New York and San Francisco, will be so fitted as to permit of the burning of either coal or oil. The new vessel's dimensions are: length 351 feet, beam 45 feet, depth of hold 12 feet. She will carry about 5000 tons. The other two ships will be named the Nebraska and Texas.

Major General Young has been selected by Secretary Root to be the first president of the newly created army war college to be located at Washington.

WHEN the consecration of the St. Andrews Cathedral takes place, that structure, after many vicissitudes, may have reached what will be its ultimate form. At least it promises to be many years before any great steps are taken toward the finishing of the construction of the building.

There are two sides to the consecration, which are being noted now that there has been publication made of the fact that the consecration is to be the crowning feature of the long episcopate which is to close with the coming of the new order of things on the first of April. It is taken as a truth by those versed in evangelical law, that once an edifice has been consecrated to the service never again may things related with the sordid side of life be brought into actual contact with it.

Just as there may never be the consecration of a church which bears any mortgage or pledge for security what ever so it follows that there may not be any pledging of the church after consecration for any purpose whatever. Should this hold, and there be no process of de-consecration in the American system, the completion of the cathedral will have to wait until there has been actually subcrib ed and paid in the sum needed for the building of the entire work, before it could be safe to continue it. What in older countries there is followed very often the plan of securing certain pledges of sums which would have complete an edifice and then mortgage the church for the sum unpaid this would not apply here and the result would be a very long wait until there had

Galveston Gets Them

GALVESTON, Feb. 8.—What is claimed to be the transfer of the Morgan line steamers from New Orleans to Galveston was announced today from New York. J. C. Stubbs, traffic manager of the Southern Pacific, has been in New York for several days conferring with President Harrison. On his recommendation the executive committee acted in line with Huntington's original plans. Mr. Stubbs says a thorough business can be handled via Galveston with sixty to one hundred tons and it was so ordered by the executive committee.

This means that all freight from Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New and Old Mexico, California and the Pacific coast, Sandwich Islands, China and Japan will be routed via Galveston. It is announced with official authority that the executive committee of the Southern Pacific will carry out Huntington's plans at Galveston. Those plans contemplate the building of terminals at Galveston, a ship repairing plant and general depot, large storage and refrigerating warehouses, cotton compress elevators, etc.

David Haugha, the government for ester, and Mrs. Mary Macmillan, daughter of Thomas Macmillan, M. D. of Alabama, were married yesterday morning at the residence of Rev. Wm. M. Kirland. There are no cards.

been needed the entire amount of the money raised for the building of the addition which is contemplated in the plans of the architect.

There was a meeting of the trustees of the Second Congregation at the residence of the pastor, the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, Tuesday evening, at which consideration was given to the letter of Bishop Clarke and the conditions raised by the advice contained therein. While there had been taken at a previous meeting the action advised by the Bishop yet there was a general and long discussion of the methods which are to be employed in the future.

While there was no resolution passed it was decided that there should be held no services whatever until the coming of the American Bishop, Dr. Johnson, who will take over the church here in the name of the American organization. This course was advised by each of those present at the meeting and it was the belief that there should be nothing done which might complicate affairs in the future. This was thought to be the best course in view of the fact that the various church authorities are a unit in the advice.

The publication to the effect that the Second Congregation would worship in the Lutheran church was called to the attention of official members of that congregation and all said that there was absolutely no foundation for such a statement as the vestry would not sanction such a move in the present situation no matter how much the fact that the Lenten season was passing without any service might press upon members of the congregation.

Suit Against Hackfeld

J. E. Grossman and M. E. Grossman have entered suit against Hackfeld & Co. for specific performance of contract. It is alleged that the defendant agreed to finance coffee plantation of plaintiffs in Oahu, but after last March stopped the payments of \$200 per month as agreed. The petition alleges that there are now \$2000 due under this contract, and an order is asked also to compel defendants to advance the balance of \$2400 due.

This is the case wherein the Supreme Court held a short time ago that Hackfeld & Co. could not recover money already paid to plaintiffs in this case.

T. K. R. Exposed

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 1.—The Togo Koen Kaisha has been for some time considering the scheme of opening a cable line between Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Java and Australia. Necessary investigations to this effect are now being made. As a first step the company has decided to open up a weekly regular service between Manila and Hongkong, on which route it is proposed to place the Rosetta Maru and the Rohila Maru.

Senator Elkins has introduced an amendment to the commerce law permitting railroad pooling and compelling publication of tariff schedules.

Grading Nuuanu Avenue.

With men and teams the street department is at work reducing the grade of the little hill which has formed the most serious objection to driving on Nuuanu avenue from the down town district to the upper valley. At the same time the entire street is being improved, and new macadam will be laid clear through to the rise, there to meet a road which was rebuilt during the fall.

The grade of Nuuanu avenue at Beretania street is being reduced about one and one-half feet, the grade of the completed road being that which was established when the new portion of the street was graded and macadamized after the widening which was done by the grant of property made by the Bishop Estate. The material which is to be excavated in the reducing of the grade of the hill, is being filled in the low places at the foot of the rise where the street has been much below the regulation level.

When this is completed the grade will be about 3 per cent and the street will then be in fine shape from Beretania to Bates. The curbs along the entire length of the street are being set back to the established line and the sidewalks will be laid after the fence have been moved back. The new lines are effective in straightening the street between Beretania and School streets above which thoroughfare the lines are followed in curbing.

The widening of the street at Bates street will be carried through at once and the entire street made as perfect as it can be so that there will not be a break in the roadway from the city to the Fall.

America Forging Ahead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—Figures have been compiled by Lloyd's showing that the total output of the world's shipping for the year 1901 was, approximately 2,617,000 tons, of which 2,302,000 was steam and 315,000 was sail. The total losses of shipping for the year aggregated 250,000 tons in sailing vessels and 351,000 tons in steamships, leaving the net increase in total tonnage 1,966,000 tons. Great Britain leads for the year with the United States second with 420,000 tons and Germany and France following in the order named.

Work on the Wharves

Work on the new Hakulahi wharf dock in the upper end of the harbor is progressing finely. The floor planks have been laid and the superstructure is being raised. The harbor dredging is going on and Aulahi is rapidly filling up from the debris which is being dumped there from crabs which run from the dock and the Rapid Island breakers.

Paying the Sugar Trust

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Action was begun in the United States Circuit Court here today by the American Sugar Company for the return of \$26,247 paid to the government in duties on sugar imported. The suit is filed because of the decision of the Supreme Court that United States duties need not be paid on merchandise imported from insular possessions of the United States.

The United States has withdrawn its demurrer and will permit judgment to be taken by default.

A gale on the Atlantic coast swept the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey, damaging shipping and causing some deaths.

DAY HAS BEEN SET

Big Athletic Meet on March 29th.

(From Thursday's daily)

REPRESENTATIVES from the various organizations of Honolulu met last evening with the executive committee from the Boys' Brigade Athletic Association, in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association, and decided to hold the field day on Saturday, March 29, at Kapiolani Park. W. W. Harris, chairman of the Boys' Brigade committee, presided at the meeting. Every one there was enthusiastic over the prospects, and agreed that each organization would participate in a manner calculated to make the athletic meeting the greatest ever held here. There were representatives present from the Honolulu Athletic Association, Malle Ilmas, Kamehameha School, Kamehameha Alumni, Punahou Athletics, Punahou Alumni, Scottish Athletic Association, Young Men's Christian Association, and the Boys' Brigade.

It was decided that Saturday, March 29, would be the best day on which to hold the event, as five weeks would give all the athletic associations ample time in which to prepare their teams and individual members for the same. The fourteen standard events for track and field were adopted, but after considerable discussion it was decided to eliminate the one-mile walk.

When the meeting was called to order Chairman Harris made the following statement:

"The Committee of the Boys' Brigade take this opportunity to make a statement and submit a proposition to the athletic organizations of the city in regard to the proposed field day. As stated to you in our letter, we feel that the object being a worthy one, we attain a double object in the advancement of a good, clean sport, and also putting into condition an athletic field in the center of the city. We should like the athletic clubs and associations here represented to concur in the calling of these events, to be held at a date to be agreed upon tonight, championship events for 1902. In so doing, we feel that the interest already aroused will be increased considerably, and all the clubs and individuals taking part will have more desire to enter these events as championship models will be conferred on the individuals winning."

"We also feel that the result will have a beneficial effect on the athletic organizations by a revival of good sport. We would also like to submit our program of events, subject to whatever additions or alterations this meeting tonight may decide upon. We would, however, call the attention of all to the fact, that a program must be arranged that will keep the interest of the spectators alive, and a short program will not do so much better than a long one where delays occur and events called off for want of entries."

We have thought that the best plan would be to hold these events on some Saturday afternoon to give everyone an opportunity to witness the events. In so doing we must necessarily have only enough events on the program to run off in an afternoon. We would have the fourteen standard events usually held by the athletic organizations of the mainland on their field days.

For the committee, I also wish to state that we have in mind the appointment of proper officers for the day's sport and wish to assure any who may have these events that this will be one of our most earnest efforts to provide an official who is competent and impartial. We have been reluctantly compelled to deem of Kapiolani Park as the place for the events to come off, and hope that with the proceeds derived from this field day that the next time shall see us in our own ground where with a better track we should have some records broken."

We would also add that to avoid disputes arising in the running of these events the committee have thought it proper that some standard rules should govern these events and hereby suggest the adoption of the rules of the Amateur Athletic Association of the United States. In conclusion we would ask the aid and support of all the athletic clubs and individuals to make this field day a success and revive the interest in good sport.

It was decided to have a silver cup presented to the team obtaining the largest number of points. The general opinion at the meeting was that there should be organization rather than individual competition and it was thought that a cup given to the team with the largest number of points would be an inducement to better efforts from the clubs. Prizes for individuals were not considered the best inducement. With teams to compete it was thought this would facilitate the running off of the events as the clubs would naturally know that the different men taking part in them would be on hand so that the teams should not lose any points.

A committee, which will practically be in charge of the events will be composed of one member from each of the clubs represented last night to confer with a member from the Boys' Brigade committee.

All present seemed to take hold of the matter in hand with enthusiasm and expressed a desire to go ahead with the preliminary arrangements as fast as possible. The suggestion of a contest with considerable favor, as it is believed that individual athletes who are not now members of the clubs might be induced to enroll themselves as members thus obtaining the privilege of competing.

The clubs will now appoint their own committee whose work will be to assist

(Continued on page 2.)

DECIDES AS TO WATER The Supreme Court Passes on Old Suit.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Supreme Court yesterday in a decision setting aside the judgment of the lower court in the case of Hawaii Commercial and Sugar Co. vs. Walluku Sugar Company, decided numerous questions of interest to plantation men generally, relating to water rights. The opinion is written by Chief Justice Frear. The case involved the water rights to the Walluku stream, the defendant having constructed a dam at Manienie, which it was claimed by plaintiffs, diverted the stream so as to deprive them of water to which they were entitled. The case has already been before the Supreme Court, and it was previously decided that the defendant had a right to construct the dam, though there was no ruling as to the question of diversion of water to which defendant was not entitled. The court says, "The main question was whether the ancient method of diversion established by prescription had been changed by prescription."

The prescriptive day right might cover all the water in the stream in dry times, but that would be, not because it covered all the water, however much there might be, but because it covered a certain amount, and there was not more than that amount in such times. The court further holds that the former decision was based on the ground that the exercise of the defendant's right by day could not diminish the plaintiff's supply by night."

In conclusion the court says: "We will assume that the matters formerly decided are the same so far as they go as the matters now in dispute, as, for instance, that the dams and flumes are the same in the two cases. Then, as shown above, it is res judicata that the dam was lawfully constructed and maintained by the defendant, but not that the defendant can take water whether prescriptive or surplus, from above the dam to lands, whether kula or kalo, that have no prescriptive right to water from that point. It is res judicata that the tapping of kalamauai by means of a flume and the taking of water thereby to the kula and garden, which was formerly taken by the defendant in the lawful, provided it still desists from using a sufficient quantity of water on its other lands, then uncultivated but having prescriptive water rights, but not that it can lawfully so take more water either surplus or prescriptive, than formerly or even the former amount if it has resumed the use of water on such other lands or even additional water, in lieu of using water on other lands having prescriptive rights, whether since acquiring them or then owned and not included in those then owned and uncultivated. It is res judicata that alleged 125 acres and more of kalo lands belonging to the plaintiff in the lower part of the valley are not entitled to a continuous flow of water, and that the defendant has the exclusive right, subject to the exceptions mentioned in the former decision, to the water, except on Sunday, up to the dam, to which its former estate was entitled by prescription even though that was at times all the water in the stream. It is not res judicata that the defendant is entitled by prescription, subject to the above mentioned exceptions, to all the water, however much there might be, in the stream during the times above mentioned, or that the defendant is entitled to a proportionate share or any share of the surplus or Sunday water, or that it is not so entitled."

It follows that the former decision is not a complete bar to the present suit, and does not cover completely the several acts now complained of in bar to which that decision is pleaded. It may be relied on as far as it goes but beyond that the questions are still open.

The decree sustaining the plea is set aside and the case remitted to the Circuit Judge for further proceedings.

The following is the syllabus of the opinion.

The decree is binding between co-defendants when they are adversary to each other, and when their rights as against each other are adjudicated, whether there are cross-pleadings between them or not, if the matters could be adjudicated under the pleadings between the plaintiffs and defendants.

One who appears generally and is made a party at his own request is bound by the decree so far as it properly goes under the pleadings even though he appeared in consequence of a published notice which was not so broad as the complaint.

The doctrine of splitting causes distinguished from that of res judicata. So far as the ultimate matter adjudicated is concerned, all intermediate matters are conclusively presumed to have been adjudicated, whether in fact ruled or adjudicated or not.

As to other ultimate matters, only those intermediate matters are regarded as adjudicated which were in fact adjudicated.

Other ultimate matters themselves are not regarded as adjudicated although they were not in fact adjudicated, if they might have been so far as the pleadings were concerned.

A decree is binding as to necessary inferences though not as to possible or probable inferences from it.

Under a complaint that the defendant unlawfully constructed and maintained a dam and by means thereof diverted water for a decision that the dam need not be removed because it might be lawfully used for a diversion to certain lands and does not appear to be used for a diversion to any land does not settle that it might lawfully be used for a diversion to other lands.

Not does a decision that a certain quantity of water lawfully be diverted from the same settle that the same or any less quantity may lawfully be diverted at this dam.

Under a complaint that defendant enlarged ancient ditches and took more water than it was entitled to and took water to lands that had no water rights, it was proper to decide that the defendant had acquired a right to take all the water in controversy by day and the plaintiff a similar right by night, as a plaintiff is entitled to the conclusion that the defendant's acts were not prejudicial to the plaintiff's rights, since if it had the right to take all such water at certain points during certain times it was immaterial whether it took it in large or small ditches or to lands that had or to lands that had no water rights.

Such intermediate finding of an alternate day and night use is res judicata in other suits between the same parties as to the same or other acts complained of.

The decision in *Loanaea vs. Walluku Sugar Co.*, 9 Haw., 651, that the defendant had an exclusive day right to water (subject to certain exceptions), referred to prescriptive rights only and did not cover surplus or storm water, nor is it intended to cover surplus water, nor is it a necessary inference that it did, in spite of an actual contrary intention. That decision did not (aside from the finding as to an exclusive prescriptive day right), adjudicate that the defendant had a general right to a fair proportion of the surplus water, or that it was not then taking more than its proportion, or that it had such a right. The court did not intend to so decide, nor is it a necessary inference that it did, even if the pleadings were broad enough to have permitted it to do so.

The three circuit judges held sessions yesterday for the first time. In the morning Judge Robinson called the civil calendar in the Ewa court room, while Judge Gear heard criminal cases in the Supreme room, and in the afternoon Judge Humphreys held court in his chambers.

The presence of the attorneys before Robinson made the trial of criminal cases rather difficult, as the defendants ready had no attorneys to defend them.

Three Porto Ricans, charged with burglarizing the store of the Wailuku Agricultural Co., caused the most trouble. Mr. Lewis was first appointed to defend, and he offered as an excuse that he was attorney for the Wailuku Company and consequently not able to defend where he should have been prosecuting. The excuse was accepted and Mr. Lewis given another charity job. Then Mr. Brooks was called in, but he pleaded a trial before Humphreys and thus escaped the duty, though he was also given a prisoner to defend. Frank Thompson came next and his excuse wasn't strong enough to secure a release, and he began then the defense of the prisoners, but not until Davis, who happened to stray into the court room, was given a like billet. Davis pleaded that he was busy and sick and besides had been working a week for charity in the appeal of Osaki Mankicho. The court wouldn't allow the excuse, however, and the attorney was given a native boy to defend, who was about to throw his arms about his defender-to-be when Davis escaped.

The Porto Ricans defended by Thompson were Hypolito Feliciano, Augustine Barga and Angel Marcillo and the trial occupied the entire day.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty of burglary and recommended the defendants to the mercy of the court. Sentence will be passed this morning.

OTHER CRIMINAL CASES.

Louisa Torres and three other Porto Rican girls who were the net results of a recent raid at Iwilei, were discharged upon motion of Attorney Kaulukou, because there had been no written complaint in the police court. Two of the girls are still in jail under a second charge. Judge Gear warned the girls to be more careful in the future and advised them to go to work.

Wong See, charged with assault and battery, was also released, there having been no complaint on file in the Circuit Court.

Manuel Garcia and Mrs. Lina Bailey were let go for the same reason.

BEFORE HUMPHREYS

Judge Humphreys heard another plumbing suit yesterday—Gehring & Butzke vs. T. Hanjira. The jury brought in a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$336.47.

Following this the case of Apana vs. D. Kuli was called and a jury drawn. This is a suit on a promissory note, and for an account which plaintiff claims is due him for goods sold and delivered to the native. The latter denies having signed the promissory note for \$100, and at the instance of one of the jurymen was compelled to execute his signature in the courtroom, with results not altogether favorable to himself. He claims also that he furnished fish to plaintiff two and three times a week, and is not indebted to him in any sum whatever. The total amount sued for was over \$600.

The jury was instructed at 5 o'clock and had not agreed at 6, when the jurymen were taken to the Grill for dinner. At 9 o'clock a verdict was reported for plaintiff in the sum of \$331.25. P. M. Brooks appeared for plaintiff.

BECKY IS FREE OF MAGOON

Judge Gear yesterday terminated the Becky Panoa spoliator suit and ordered the guardian J. Alfred Magoon, to return to her all property now in his possession. The court said, "I am satisfied that the defendant does not come within the definition of a spoliator, and that if such guardianship ever was necessary, it is no longer necessary."

The court quotes from Tiedeman's Limitation of Police Power, as follows:

The claim has also been made that the property of a spoliator may be taken from them and placed under the control of a guardian or curator. But it would appear that it is very difficult to find a determination of what degree of extravagance will make the possession of property a spoliator. Webster defines a spoliator to be one who spends money profusely or imprudently. If that be taken as a correct definition it would be difficult to discover in it the element which would justify the exercise of police power. If it be established that his imprudent expenditures are the acts of a delirious mind then he could lawfully be placed under guardianship. On the ground that he is suffering from a form of delirium. But if a perfectly sane man chooses to spend a fortune in high living, prefers the pleasures of a dissolute life with poverty in advanced years to an equitable and moderate expenditure of his income with the enjoyment of ease and comfort through life and a proper provision for his heirs who can lawfully hinder him from making the choice.

A man can do what he pleases with his own property, provided he does not interfere with or transgress upon the

TO KILL THE LANTANA Koebele Advises Bringing of Insects.

Entomologist Koebele has submitted to Governor Dole a report upon the insects preying upon lantana in Mexico, the intention being to introduce the species to curtail the growth of the lantana in Hawaii. Professor Koebele stated yesterday that where the lantana in this territory produced hundreds of seeds to each plant while in Mexico half a dozen seeds to several bushels of the lantana is the rule, and the onslaughts of insect enemies is held to be responsible for the freedom from the pest in the latter country. Mr. Koebele in his report advises strongly against spreading the blight which is now preying on the lantana on Maui, and warns against its indiscriminate distribution in the islands. A further examination of the lantana will be made by Koebele on his coming visit to Mexico.

The report of the Entomologist is as follows:

Honolulu, Feb. 15, 1902. His Excellency Sanford B. Dole, Governor, Territory of Hawaii.

Dear Sir:—At your request I herewith give you notes on insects preying upon lantana in Mexico. The lantana made of my visit to that country in 1898 were but limited, a few seeds only of lantana camara were found and in but one locality, in the States of Morelos. The plant has also been seen near Orizaba and doubtless will be found everywhere toward the south from these localities, with additional host preying on the same. Of the insects bred from the lantana, two at least could be safely introduced here, providing they are also found preying on the seeds of D. camara.

It appears that very little is known of these minute little flies, living in and destroying the seeds of these plants. I have no works on hand relating to the habits of Acromyza, save Dr. L. O. Howard's book, 1901, p. 147, we find this brief note: "The Acromyza flies, as a rule, are small insignificant creatures of all colors. The larvae of some of them feed on living plants, forming burrows or mines in various parts and especially in the leaves."

In Fauna Hawaiensis, Diptera, by P. H. Grimshaw, just received, we find the following note: "Two specimens belonging to this genus were obtained by Mr. Perkins. One was beaten from trees at a height of 3000 feet, in the Waialeale mountains, Oahu, in April, 1892; and the other at a height of 4000 feet, in September of the same year. Both specimens agree in most respects with A. pictella, Thoms., described from California, except that the abdomen is entirely black. In the present state of our knowledge of this genus I think it wiser to defer the description of this species rather than add another to the long list of those already named, which must include great many synonyms."

NOTES ON LANTANA INSECTS.

No. 1894. A few seeds of Lantana camara collected at Cuautla, Morelos, Mexico, Aug. 26, 1898, produced a number of flies up to October. But few mature seeds were observed on the shrubs and it seems that most of them are infested and eaten out by the dipterous larvae, hence the scarcity of the plant which is found but rarely.

Mr. Coquillett, in charge of the Diptera at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., tells me that the Acromyza and furthermore, these flies have never been known to be injurious. Both Dr. Howard and Schwarz would not recommend the introduction of this fly into Hawaii, saying it is not to be told what it may lead to.

I should not hesitate, for a moment, to introduce the same here. In fact, I have repeatedly written to Mexico for green seeds of Lantana to study the fly carefully, yet nothing could be obtained.

LANTANA—WHITE FLOWERING.

No. 1895. Also at the end of August, 1898, at Cuautla, Morelos, Mexico, the seeds of the white flowering Lantana were examined and collected. On several shrubs not a single mature or good seed could be found, owing to the mass of insects preying on the same.

1. The larvae of a Lycopoda (a small blue butterfly) was found but not raised. This could be introduced here if also found eating the seeds of L. camara.

2. The larvae of a small fly (L. pallidus) was most numerous on the seeds, and was bred. Should not be introduced until better known.

3. A small fly (L. pallidus) was also bred. Should be more carefully studied.

4. A small fly (L. pallidus) appears to be very numerous. Its larvae living within the seeds. This may be of great importance if it should be found to devour the seeds of our Lantana.

5. The larvae of a C. chydorid fly (very numerous) and eating out the seeds. May be equally important for us.

6. A few remains of what I have called are apparently all parasitic upon one of the eggs of the above mentioned fly.

Under the date of August 1, 1901, I have fully reported upon the Lantana preying on Lantana in Mexico, the results of what this was, and the insects which I have found preying on the seeds of Lantana in Mexico.

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COURT NOTES

A demurrer has been filed in the case of Metairie vs. Nakulira.

J. Lightfoot was admitted to practice law in the district courts by Judge Humphreys yesterday.

A discontinuance has been filed in the case of E. O. Hall & Son vs. the Palaw Valley and Upland Development Association.

The divorce libel of Sam Moe vs. Chong Quong has been discontinued.

The case of C. K. C. Rooke vs. Mary M. Seabury has been discontinued.

John S. Walker has been ordered to pay into court \$5,837, as administrator of the Strow estate, whereupon he will be discharged.

Ed right of another. He may, like Raphael Aben Ezra, give away his entire fortune and become a beggar and a wanderer upon the face of the earth; and no one in a free state dare deny

DOINGS OF THE GARDEN ISLE

HANAMAULU, Lihue, Kauai, Feb. 18.—Our new paper, The Garden Island, edited by Mr. Sheba, a Japanese, is full of good things. Following are some of its local brevities, which cover, very clearly, the news of Kauai for the week:

Dr. Hutchinson and Dr. Derby are making a tour of the island. They will be gone for some time to come. It is said that Mr. John D. Willard will represent the government on Kauai in the tax appeal cases.

It is claimed that a road grader with two men and eight mules in a day can do the same work as fifty men with pick and shovel. It might be a great saving to the road board if they looked this up, especially when labor is so scarce.

The polo fever has reached Kauai. Both Waimea and Kaula have teams practicing regularly, and we may look for a spirited contest between these two rival districts in the near future.

Scarcity of fish now seems to be a thing of the past on Kauai. Between Waimea and Hanalei there is estimated to be from thirty to forty or even more fishing boats. The Japanese have slowly but surely learned from the natives the habits of different kinds of fish, with their determined and industrious ways they are able to make a good living by fishing.

The amount of soda water manufactured and consumed on the Garden Isle is surprising. If one would take the trouble to get statistics, in all probability Kauai would not be far behind the world's record in the amount consumed per capita. There are soda works in Lihue, Koloa, Elele and Waimea. In a short time two more soda factories will be started, one in Kapaa and one in Hanalei.

A lot of petty thefts are going on now on this island. It is rumored that some one has broken into Koloa store and got away with some jewelry, etc. Two Japanese were robbed of their saddles and bridles near Kapaa a few nights ago. The trouble between Japanese contractors and Mr. Wong Fear of Kapaa has been compromised.

In the suit brought up before Judge Kahala by Kwong Sing Wai & Co. of Hanamaulu, against Wahine-aloa of the same place, in regard to fishing rights, the defendant was acquitted.

Mr. Ah Chuck, a rich Chinese merchant of Kapaa, has added a two-story building to his store.

The Kamehameha Glee Club gave a delightful concert in the Y. M. C. A. of Lihue. It was a rare treat for music lovers, and we hope they may visit us again in the summer. They will give concerts in Koloa, Elele and Waimea.

Mr. W. C. Parke returned last Saturday to Honolulu. He has been making his annual inspection of the Lihue Tannery, besides enjoying a very pleasant visit with his many friends on the Garden Isle.

Mr. Ewart and Miss Ewart were in Lihue for a few days. They report heavy rains in Kilaua.

The S. P. C. meeting was held as usual on Wednesday last. Out of respect to the How Wong Society they adjourned until after the Chinese New Year.

Mrs. "Jack" Cony is back. The Misses O'Connell are in Lihue now. The marriage bells will ring again this month in Lihue, when Mr. H. H. and Miss O'Connell are made one.

Mr. and Mrs. Purvis have entertained the young people of Lihue in delightful informal dances.

The Wilcoxes are spending a few days at Hanalei.

Mrs. Flohr is visiting her sister, Mrs. Hogg.

An engagement is announced of Miss Edith Wallace to Col. Hayes. Miss Wallace is very well known in Lihue circles.

The large, spacious warehouse of the Lihue Plantation store is now completed. Mr. Lucas, the manager, says he will soon be able to fill any big orders in the lines of groceries, feed stuffs, and building materials.

The engagement is announced of Miss Watt to Mr. Fisher. Both parties are very popular in Lihue society.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gay were in Lihue for a few days' visit.

Mrs. Christ has arrived to take charge of the Lihue Hospital.

Mr. M. F. Prosser has been quite ill, but is on the road to recovery.

Mr. Baldwin, of Makawili, has been over to Lihue on a business trip. It is understood that many Lihue people will attend the masquerade ball at Waimea, which takes place on the 22nd of this month.

Miss Watt has returned to Lihue to prepare for her wedding, which is to take place this coming summer.

SHE RECOMMENDS CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a number of years and have no hesitancy in saying that it is the best remedy for coughs, colds and croup I have ever used in my family. I have not words to express my confidence in this remedy—Mrs. J. A. Moore, North Star, Mich. U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands."

The British government replied to Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch premier, that if the Ruses in the field negotiate for peace negotiations can be entered into, but only in South Africa. The British government adheres to its intention to not accept the intervention of any foreign power. The government today gave out the official correspondence.

MOTHER AND BABE

Sick mother—sick child! That's the way it works when a mother is nursing her infant.

Scott's Emulsion is an ideal medicine for nursing mothers. It has a direct effect on the milk. Sometimes the mother is weak; her thin milk does not make the baby grow. Scott's Emulsion changes all that. The rich cod-liver oil in Scott's Emulsion feeds the mother and gives a flow of rich, nourishing milk for the baby.

The medicine in Scott's Emulsion not only strengthens the mother but goes naturally through the milk and strengthens the child.

Nothing to harm—all for good—Scott's Emulsion.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York

USE...

KOMEL SODA

At Home,
At the Club,
At Your Reception,
and at all
Social Gatherings.

CONSOLIDATED

SODA WATER WORKS CO.

LIMITED.
Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.
Island Orders Solicited.
Telephone Main 71.

DINNERS TO FRIENDS.

Mr. George Hons and Mr. and Mrs. Grinbaum Entertain.

Mr. George Hons of Walluku, entertained several friends at the Moana hotel at dinner last evening. The decorations were in rose, pink and carnations. The guests at table were Dr. Raymond, Mr. R. R. Berg, Mr. Arthur Wilder and Mr. C. T. Holloway.

Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Grinbaum were the hosts at a most pleasing dinner the preceding evening, the guests being Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Lillenthal, and the members of their immediate party.

The dinner was an Hawaiian one and the decorations of the tables were in the colors of the country, there being as well a profusion of flowers. Added to the bright coloring of these were several delicate electrical effects and the whole was a most pleasing picture.

In addition to this there were a number of parties of smaller numbers, especially many persons from the transports, who had the double enjoyment of a dinner by the sea and the music by the band later.

The San Francisco chamber of commerce and merchants' exchange passed resolutions favoring admission of Chinese clerks, etc. The action was denounced in a mammoth labor meeting a few days later.

The handsome main entrance doors for the new Hackfeld building have been put in.

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Special Sale

—OF—

Landscape Glasses.

ONE HUNDRED DOZEN
NINE-OZ. FINE, THIN
BLOWN TUMBLERS
WITH DIAMOND HEAD
ENGRAVED THEREON
AT 50¢ PER DOZEN AT
W. W. DIAMOND & CO'S

Dealers in Pottery, Glass-ware, Art Goods, Household Utensils, Lamps, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Hotel Supplies, etc., etc.

Sole agents for Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators, Detroit Jewel Stoves, Parlor Blue Flame Stoves, Reed & Barton's Silverware, genuine double-coated Granite Ironware, Homer Laughlin Potteries, United States Cream Separators, Challenge and Dandy Windmills.

Refrigerators and Stoves sold on the installment plan.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city and suburbs free of charge.

W. W. Dimond & Co.
LIMITED,
53-55-57 King Street, Honolulu.

BILIOUS COLIC.

H. Seever, a carpenter and builder of Kenton, Tenn., U. S. A., when suffering intensely from an attack of bilious colic, sent to a near by drug store for something to relieve him. The druggist sent him a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, three doses of which effected a permanent cure. This is the only remedy that can be depended upon in the most severe cases of colic and cholera morbus. Most druggists know this and recommend it when such a medicine is called for. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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PIGS DYING OF CHOLERA

Disease is at Work Among Island Swine.

Hogs and pigs in Hawaii have been attacked by what is believed to be hog cholera or swine plague. The disease, whatever it is, is rapidly decimating the herds of animals on this and other islands of the group. It is reported to have caused the most havoc in Kailua Valley, where large numbers of hogs and pigs have died lately, with symptoms very similar to cholera.

Out of a herd of twenty-two hogs at the Kamehameha School, six hogs died within the past few days, and losses in other places are about in the same proportion, though reports have been received only at infrequent intervals. Prof. F. G. Krauss, of the Kamehameha School, yesterday brought to the United States experimental station the spleen and lungs of one of the animals which was so afflicted, and they will be sent by the next steamer to Washington, for analysis by the Bureau of Animal Industry. The disease here, according to Professor Krauss' report, is accompanied by cough and redness of the skin, and death generally ensues suddenly and without any previous illness. The exact nature of the disease is not known, but is thought to be either hog cholera or swine plague.

These two diseases resemble each other very closely in their symptoms, and it requires an examination of the internal organs after the animal's death, and in many cases a microscopic study, to clearly distinguish between them. Hog cholera and swine plague are not only singular in symptoms, but in their effect upon the bodies of the affected animals. They resemble each other in that both are caused by bacteria; they must be combated by measures which will prevent exposure to the disease, though the disease after they have been introduced upon the premises, and the sick animals must be treated by remedies which will reduce the fever, stop the multiplication of the germs, and assist the affected organs in resuming their normal functions.

The disease has not been altogether unknown prior to this time in the Hawaiian Islands, though never before has any attempt been made to stay its ravages. From time to time there have been similar reports, though the disease has never been designated by any particular name. There have been but few reports recently from people who lost pigs by this disease, though it is the belief of the local officials at the experimental station that the disease is prevalent to a considerable extent in the Islands at this time. Reports are consequently desired at the Capitol building office, in order that remedies may be suggested to prevent an epidemic. A few bulletins dealing with hog cholera are on hand and will be furnished upon application.

Hog cholera is particularly fatal to young pigs, and often attacks them when the old hogs escape. The older animals have a greater power of resistance to the virus, and this power, which is also known as immunity, is increased when hogs have been exposed and only so slightly infected that they have recovered after an illness of some duration, or without showing any evident symptoms of the disease. In other words, hog cholera breaks out among a herd of swine and is checked and apparently eradicated by medical treatment, the hogs that are saved are capable of resisting the contagion on the premises, while purchased hogs that have not been exposed will, when put with the others, contract the disease and die. This shows that the virus has remained upon the premises and the hogs have been saved not by the destruction of the contagion, but by keeping infected hogs alive, and by keeping them immune. This is an important fact, and one which should be kept constantly in mind in applying measures of prevention.

"The virus of hog cholera is more tenacious, more resisting to the conditions which affect the vitality of bacteria than that of swine plague, and it is also more easily spread and communicated to healthy animals. Swine contract hog cholera by taking the virus into the body with the food or drink, by inhaling it with the air, and less frequently by its gaining entrance through the surface of a fresh wound. On the other hand, the virus of swine plague is generally, if not always, taken into the lungs with the inhaled air. The time that elapses between infection and the appearance of the first symptoms of illness, known as the period of incubation, varies from four to twenty days. During this period the germs are multiplying slowly and are gradually exerting the vital powers of the animal by means of poisonous substances which they produce as the result of their growth.

SYMPTOMS.
The symptoms of serious diseases of swine are not as characteristic as with the larger animals. In the most acute and most severe cases the animals die very suddenly, either before sickness has been observed, or after they have been ill but a few hours. Such cases are seen most frequently when the disease first appears in a herd. In the greater number of cases the progress of the malady is slower, and there is consequently a much better opportunity to observe the symptoms. There is first seen the signs of fever, shivering, unwillingness to move, more or less loss of appetite, elevation of temperature, which may reach 106 to 107 Fahrenheit; the animals appear stupid and dull, and have a tendency to pile in the litter or bedding and remain covered by it."

The bulletin also suggests remedies for the disease, and sanitary measures to prevent the introduction of the contagion. Proper breeding is also suggested, and upon this point the bulletin says:
"The first principle of this method of prevention is to breed only from mature breeding stock which is only distantly or not at all related. The second principle is to select, if possible, animals for breeding stock which have shown, by having passed through an outbreak without becoming affected, that they possess a power of resisting hog cholera. The third principle is to feed the growing shoats upon a variety of food which will lead to normal and harmonious development of all the

different organs. The application of these principles must be made by the individual breeder in accordance with his circumstances and surrounding conditions. The breeding from mature animals which are not closely related can be easily adopted by any one. The selection of stock which has shown that it possesses a power of resisting the disease is much more difficult, and in many cases it will be impossible for the general farmer, though there are many breeders who could experiment in this direction.

"The diet of corn alone, upon which the hogs of so large a part of the country are raised, has done more than anything else to weaken the vital powers of these animals. With wheat selling in the markets of the country as low as corn, there is no longer any excuse for limiting the food of hogs to a single grain. Wheat is much better than corn for growing animals, but should be crushed or rolled to give the best results. Ground oats, middlings, bran and pease may also be used to give variety. It is hardly necessary to add that during the warm months of the year hogs should have plenty of young grass or clover.

"By intelligently applying these principles in the production of the breeding stock a strain of animals may be developed which is hardy, vigorous, prolific, and much more capable of resisting disease than is the ordinary inbred and corn-fed stock which is now so generally used by the farmers of this country."

COURT NOTES.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

There were plenty of prisoners awaiting trial in Circuit Court yesterday afternoon, but no attorneys to defend. When the criminal calendar was called the defendants appeared, but stated that they had no one to defend them. Bailiff Ellis was immediately ordered to go into the Supreme Court library and bring in an attorney, no matter who he was or what he was doing. Mr. Andrade was the unfortunate who happened to be within reach, and when he appeared in the courtroom, Judge Gear promptly asked:

"Your client is here ready for trial. Why wasn't you on hand?"

Mr. Andrade looked mystified and looking inquiringly around the room for his client without result, then turned to the court and asked, "Where is he?"

Judge Gear pointed to Hailulu, who was awaiting trial on a charge of larceny in the second degree, and then said: "You were appointed to defend him; why were you not on hand?" Mr. Andrade was still rather bewildered, but said that he had no knowledge of the honor which had been conferred upon him, and asked when the appointment had been made. The court turned to Clerk Lucas, and asked him to find the date, but by this time the jury was in an uproar of laughter, and the true circumstances of the case finally dawned upon the attorney. A plea of guilty was entered by Hailulu, and after the court had refused to dismiss because of faulty indictment, the defendant was sentenced to two years in prison. He has a previous prison record, and said he had earned his living by "shooting craps."

Judge Dickey was the next luckless attorney to get in the toils of the Circuit Court, and he was appointed to defend Ah Chong in the same manner as was Andrade. The Chinese was charged with having stolen \$60 in gold and a gold ring, and the evidence was largely circumstantial. The defendant had made the mistake, however, of going around barefooted, while all the remaining Chinese at the scene of the crime wore shoes or slippers, and the telltale marks of bare feet in the vicinity of the place where the money was taken, proved fatal to the defendant's chances, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to prison for a term of four months, and the costs were remitted.

MINISTER IS ROASTED.

The case against Rev. Eli Kekipi, who has a flock on Maui, was dismissed, though not until Judge Gear had severely scored the defendant. Kekipi was charged with adultery, and had been found guilty by Judge Wilcox. The court inquired if the defendant had intended to follow in the footsteps of Solomon, to which no answer was made. The only reason for the nolle prosequi was the impossibility of securing evidence of defendant's marriage, and the court made it pretty plain to the reverend gentleman that he wasn't being released because of his innocence. "It does seem a shame," remarked Judge Gear, "that having caught one of the ministerial flock in adultery, we have to let him go simply because it can't be proved that he is married. The evidence of the lower court and the record are pretty clear, and show a strong case against you. The court wants it distinctly understood in the community that because you are a minister, isn't the reason for this nolle prosequi. Ministers have not any more right to go around with other men's wives than members of their flock. You are supposed to be an example in the community, and men in your profession should be especially so, for you are looked up to by the younger element of society and by the Hawaiians generally, and they are justified in following your example. They wouldn't think it a sin, if they see you living in open adultery, to follow your example, preaching one thing on Sunday, and doing exactly the reverse on other days. I hope that the next time you are caught the Territory will have enough evidence to convict you. Now go back to your church and be good, and live up to what you preach."

The minister departed, though he did not look exactly as penitent as might have been expected under the circumstances.

VERDICT IN PLUMBING CASES.

In Judge Humphreys' court the jury returned a verdict in the case of Gehring & Butzke vs. W. W. Ahana, for plaintiff, in the sum of \$442.21. The amount of the plumbing bill sued for was \$442.25. Both sides took exception to the verdict, and gave notice of motion for a new trial.

CHEONG DISCHARGED.

Ah Chong, charged with forgery, was released by Judge Gear yesterday because of the insufficiency of the complaint. The defendant was found guilty in the lower court of passing a forged check for \$50 upon Bishop & Co. He pleaded in extenuation that he must have been dreaming at the time.

COURT NOTES.

Motion to amend the petition in the matter of the estate of Naanoe Kaahue for removal of J. K. Frendergast as guardian, was filed yesterday. Homer L. Ross was admitted to practice in the Territorial courts yesterday. The petitioner was admitted to the bar in Iowa in 1894, and bears a letter of recommendation from Leslie M. Shaw, former Governor, and now Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Ross will open an

office in Hilo. The demurrer in the case of S. C. Allen vs. T. R. Lucas et al., was overruled yesterday by Judge Humphreys, and defendants given ten days to answer.

Application has been made by W. C. Parker, administrator of the estate of Catherine I. Auld for permission to sell real estate to pay the debts, the personal property being insufficient for that purpose.

Judge Bates yesterday issued a perpetual injunction against Treas. Wright in suit of Macfarlane et al., restraining the defendant from issuing any more beer licenses. The decree and the findings of fact were also signed by the court. The latter related simply the allowed them to go on only with a notation that they were given at the special request of plaintiff.

Judge Silliman objected to the form of the decree, and also to the finding of fact, and asked for permission to present a motion for stay of proceedings, but this was refused by the court. Notice of appeal has already been given.

The court order will not affect the Primo licenses now outstanding, unless some action is taken by the plaintiffs to enforce the decision, or by the Territorial grand jury.

Judge Robinson will hold his first session of court this morning, but is unable to be attended by some difficulties in the future. The entire court machinery of the First Circuit is made for the use of but two judges, excepting in the matter of clerkships, the Legislature having provided for a third judge in this instance. But when it comes to interpreters, stenographers, bailiffs and other necessary paraphernalia of a court, the Legislature was dumb as to its provisions, and it will require some very close and clever calculation to make the machinery of two courts do for a third also. The lack of money in the Judiciary Department (Spear and Humphreys having already spent over half of the appropriation for the biennial period) makes any relief from the present difficulty very remote, and it will be almost impossible to alter existing circumstances for all three judges to hear jury cases at the same time.

In the matter of stenographers there is an appropriation of but \$9,600, which at present is divided between the two courts, each reporter drawing one-half of the monthly pro rata. Chief Justice Fear in his recommendation for the year asked for a third stenographer for the Judiciary Department, but that item was stricken out by the legislature, otherwise there would have been no room for complaint now. In both the Maui and Kauai courts no stenographer is required, and the clerk does the work of both. This plan may be followed here where practicable, though it is possible that a stenographer, to be paid per diem, at the rate of \$5 per day may be appointed. Miss Andrews will get this position, according to the gossip about the Judiciary building, though another solution of the problem will be a division of court business, so that one judge may always be occupied with probate or ex-parte matters. If a stenographer should be appointed the payment would have to be made from the general expense fund, which is already sadly depleted. Several of the clerks are also stenographers, and it is possible that the extra work of reporting evidence may be placed on their shoulders.

A new bailiff will also be necessary, and this must also come from the much abused general appropriation of \$30,000, which is already almost exhausted. Humphreys had an extra bailiff for his court last term, or three altogether, for one court, but this term the three judges may have to worry along on the two bailiffs between them. No third bailiff has been appointed as yet, but the office may be filled later.

There will be no trouble on the score of interpreters, as there are always two or three of them idle about the courts now. There are two Hawaiian interpreters, one Chinese, one Portuguese, and one Japanese, and between them the three courts should be able to get along.

At the opening of the present term Judge Gear called a petit jury of forty-eight, which is amply sufficient to supply all three courts. In fact, for the past three weeks, half of that number of jurors has been idle, for the panel was originally meant for all three judges.

Judge Robinson will hold court today in the Ewa courtroom, where Judge Humphreys has already sitting at the present term. According to the announcement made yesterday he will call the civil calendar No. 90A to 125, inclusive. He will hear also the cases in which Judge Humphreys is disqualified, and these will be given the precedence, if they appear on the calendar before the numbers, which are to be called for today. Judge Humphreys will probably hold court in chambers.

THREE PHASES OF LIFE.

At birth we respire, at twenty-five aspire, at eighty expire. This is the beginning, the sum, and the end of us, according to the philosophic mind of Hugo. He states the phenomena of life tersely, and with the touch and meaning of a master. That is all right for those who are in a frame of mind to philosophize. The panorama of life is one thing; its detail and analysis quite another.

The greater question is: How are you living? How am I existing? That concerns us more.

There is a vast difference between living and existing. It is the difference between health, strength, happiness, aspiration and power in whatever humble sphere we work, and the endurance, the anguish, the pain and misery of bodily affliction.

Nature fashioned us all to be healthy. She did more, she secreted roots and herbs in her fields and forests to assist some of us to maintain this health, or regain it when lost.

There is a gentleman living at 373 Bourke street, Sydney, whose interesting story illustrates this in a practical, common-sense way. "Six years ago," he writes, "my health broke down badly. My appetite got to be fickle and uncertain, then failed entirely. What I forced myself to swallow did me but small good. In fact, it often gave me such discomfort and distress that I actually dreaded to sit down to table."

going into a decline. In truth I was fearfully thin and wasted. At this stage of my trouble a friend said I ought to try Seigel's Syrup. He made the strongest kind of a point of it, and pressed the idea upon me. I yielded, and it was the best investment I ever made."

"I began taking the medicine without faith, as I was sceptical as to the virtues of drugs and physics in general, but before I had taken half a dozen doses I found I was on the right track at last."

"In short, I persevered with the Syrup, taking it strictly according to the directions, and it speedily alleviated and ultimately cured my complaint. I used in all four bottles, and while still on the fourth I felt myself a new man. I could eat well, sleep well, and work well; and once more laugh and enjoy myself to the full. More than this what does any man want?—what more can the world give him?"

"As to the thoroughness and permanence of the cure there can be no doubt, as what I have related took place over five years ago, and since then I have remained in good health with the exception of trifling ailments unworthy of mention."

"Other members of our family—notably my sister Emma Lillian, who has sent you her own account of her case—have derived signal benefit from the use of the Syrup, and can tell their stories for themselves. We always keep a bottle in the house, and whenever any of us feel out of sorts, hipped or seedy, we take a dose or two and it never fails to give the needed relief."

"In conclusion, I can honestly and conscientiously recommend Seigel's Syrup to any persons who may be suffering from a weak stomach, impaired digestion, chronic dyspepsia or kindred complaints as a remedy that will really accomplish all that is claimed for it." (Signed) William James Edward Fisher, 373 Bourke street, Darlinghurst, Sydney, June 26, 1901.

Seigel's Syrup is made of eighteen natural ingredients, each of which is a product of the soil. Its curative properties are derived from roots and herbs in scientific combination, and its healing action has been acknowledged in all civilized parts of the world during the past thirty-three years. Kept handy for occasional use, it keeps the body strong and the functions active. This is the way to resist diseases, to avoid the daily miseries which take the snap and go out of life. There is a difference between living and existing—as Mr. Fisher relates.

\$1,125,000 IN BONDS.

THE Honolulu Plantation Company at a meeting of its stockholders held at San Francisco has decided to issue bonds to the amount of one and a quarter millions of dollars, and of this amount there has been subscribed more than half a million dollars. The bonds which will be issued are to be ten-year bonds, and to carry six per cent interest. The stockholders are very enthusiastic, according to reports, and will not permit anything to come between them and the full realization of their plans for the improvement of the plantation. The report of the meeting which is given in the Financial Letter of San Francisco, goes on to say:

"The crop of 1901 amounted to 10,800 tons of sugar. The estimated crop of 1902 is between 14,000 and 15,000 tons, and the crop of 1903 will fully double the crop of 1902. It is expected that this plantation will yield an average crop of 30,000 tons per year."

The officers and directors of the company are as follows: John A. Buck, president; M. Ohlandt, vice-president; Samuel Sussman, treasurer; H. W. Thomas, secretary, and W. G. Irwin & Co., agents. John A. Buck, N. Ohlandt, William Matsen, Samuel Sussman, M. Ehrman and John L. Koster.

A large part of the bonds have already been subscribed, and it is probable that the issue will be over subscribed. Among those who have subscribed are Ohlandt and Buck, \$280,000; W. G. Irwin, \$250,000; A. F. Morrison, \$100,000. The German Savings and Loan Society will also take \$100,000.

At a memorial held in London for Queen Victoria, anti-ritualists created a scene, shouting that the service was a blasphemous insult to Queen Victoria's memory.

OBJECT TO THE CONSUMPTIVES

Many persons, interested and otherwise, who yesterday saw the report of the selection of a Kaimuki site for the Hospital for Incurables, began at once to raise objections to the placing of the institution there. A few property holders declared that they would not rellah the neighbor, and others took the ground that such an institution should be isolated, placed as far away from the city as possible.

One of the subscribers to the fund took this view. Mr. J. A. McCandless said he thought the best plan would be to take the hospital far away from the city, especially as a site on the Wai-anae end of the Island would offer a location which would be dryer, warmer and less windy than any at the Kaimuki tract, while at the same time it would take consumptive and tuberculous patients out of the city.

Mr. S. E. Damon, of the board, said that the decision was made only after long consideration, and the site chosen was selected as it offered the most available place. There were considerations of medical attendance, supplies, transportation and such things, which made it necessary that such an institution be kept within easy reach of the city. The plans for the hospital would make it an institution which would be in every way sanitary and an ornament, rather than anything else.

The plans for the hospital contemplate an administration building at one extreme corner of the block, which contains six acres. Down either side will be placed two wings for the wards. Enclosed in the angle thus formed will be the kitchen and refectory. In time the principal entrance will be from the opposite corner, or right up to the back door of the institution. This indicates the determination of the board to make the hospital one of the most perfect that can be secured.

The price of the block, which has been purchased by the board from A. A. Young, is \$9,000. To meet the payments, there has been called from the subscribers 50 per cent of their pledges. Half this sum will be payable next month, and the same amount in June. Before anything is done, Mr. Young will clear off the lantana and the rocks, and put into the place a considerable sum in the necessary ground improvements.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii has introduced a bill increasing annual salaries as follows: President of the United States, \$100,000; vice president, \$25,000; cabinet officers, \$10,000.

HONOLULU ALIVE.

When you know a good thing tell it. It will not lessen its goodness. But will do good to others. If you've been cured, tell it. There's more misery just like it, waiting to find out how. There are lots of lame backs in Honolulu.

It's a busy place and people must work.

There's kidney trouble to a large extent.

Ever notice how many people over 40 complain?

Seven out of ten say colds affect their kidneys.

The kidneys are the causes, not the colds. Keep them in shape by all means.

You can do it easily and pleasantly. No nauseating disturbances.

No effect except on the kidneys. But that effect is quick and permanent.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do perfect work.

Honolulu is full of their praises.

Mr. H. G. Crabbe, of Nuuanu street, this city, formerly a merchant and clerk, is now a collector. He writes:

"My age is 69 years and I am blessed with children and grandchildren. For about two years I have been troubled with a severe pain in the back. A short time ago I purchased some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co.'s Drug Store, and found great relief through using them. I keep some of the pills by me as a safeguard against attacks of my old complaint, which I need not fear so long as I have a remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to combat them."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sore Legs.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matters. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company.

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.

The Waiaina Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kohala Sugar Co.

The Waima Sugar Mill Co.

The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.

The George F. Blake Steam Pump, Weston's Centrifugals.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

ARRIVAL OF THE "HELEN BREWER" FROM NEW YORK.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., have received by the above ship, Large Additions to their Stock of Goods, comprising in part:

Two Carloads of The Michigan Gar-
land Stoves,
Three Carloads of Nails,
A Carload of Eddy Refrigerators,
A Carload of Fence Wire, Galvanized,
Plain and Barbed,
A Carload of Cabot's Shingle Skin,
A full line of Pennsylvania Lawn
Mowers,
Caustic Soda,
Frazier's Azle Grease,
Fairy Step Ladders,
Lanterns,
Charcoal Irons,
Tin Ware,
Agricultural Tools,
Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Pitch, etc.,
etc., in quantities to suit.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Importers and Jobbers of Hardware and General Merchandise, Fort,
Merchant and Bethel Streets.

LAWS OF FISHERIES

Plans for Saving Sea Food of Islands.

DURING the investigation of the fisheries of Hawaii, made under the authorization of the act which created the government of the Territory, Mr. Cobb, of the expedition sent down here, spent his time in looking into the history of the fisheries, and the laws under which they have been conducted ever since there was any law upon the subject.

In the preliminary report which has just been sent to Congress by the President of the United States, from the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries there is much attention paid to this phase of the subject, and the summary made of the legislation having to do with these matters, is most full and complete. The following is an abstract of the many laws and customs which have governed the fishing privileges from 1830 to the present time:

LAWS RELATING TO THE FISHERIES.

Previous to about 1830 a state of affairs very much resembling the feudal system of Europe during the middle ages existed on the islands. The King and chiefs owned all the lands, while the common people were mere tenants at will, whose duty it was to support their feudal lord and his numerous retinue in peace by the sweat of their brows, and in war defend him with their lives.

A unique feature of this system was that not only were the lands owned by the chiefs but the exclusive right to fish in the waters of the ocean adjacent to the estates was in most instances considered a part of the estates themselves, and as a result of this condition of affairs the common people were prevented from gathering from the sea, without vexatious restrictions and grievous exactions, that very necessary part of their food supply which they so much loved. The only redeeming feature in this was that if the landlord became too exacting the tenant could move on to the land of some more lenient taskmaster. As the importance of the chief was determined largely by the number of tenants he had on his lands, this proved at times a check on the rapaciousness of some of the chiefs.

In order to continue this condition of affairs more securely in their own hands the ruling classes had recourse to the system of taboos (a corruption of the Hawaiian word "kapu"). To taboo was to command to do or not to do, and the meaning of it was "obey or die." The taboo was a prerogative adhering exclusively to political and ecclesiastical rank, and was common to the Polynesian tribes, having been adopted and enforced by the priesthood and nobility as protection to their lives, property and dignity. In nearly every instance the penalty for breaking a taboo was death. Taboos were of two kinds, perpetual and temporary.

The perpetual taboos were universal and were well known to the people. It was perpetual taboo, except to the higher nobility, to cross the shadow of the king, to stand in his presence without permission, or to approach him except upon the knees. Everything pertaining to the priesthood and temples was under perpetual taboo. Squid, turtle, and two or three species of birds could be eaten only by the priests and taboo nobility, while women were tabooed from eating plantains, bananas, coconuts, the flesh of swine and certain fish, among them the kumu, moano, uia, honu, e, ehalua and nala. Men and women were allowed under no circumstances to partake of food together. This last taboo applied to everybody in the kingdom—king, nobles and common people—and was one of the most oppressive of the religious taboos, as it necessitated having separate eating houses for the women and men, thus putting everybody to considerable unnecessary expense and trouble.

The incidental and temporary taboos were the most oppressive and dangerous to the common people, as they were not to be thoughtlessly violated. The king and taboo nobility tabooed favorite places, etc., as the whelm seized them, the fish, spruce, streams, and bathing places, etc., as the whelm seized them. The general taboos declared by the king were proclaimed by herald, while the temporary taboos were not so to the people by a staff, surrounded by a crown of white or black kapu, and in the ground close to the object desired sacred.

The priesthood received its death blow in 1819, when Liholiho, the king, destroyed the idols and broke the worst of the religious taboos by eating openly with his queen. The common people, and strange to relate, the priests themselves, followed his example, and in a few weeks the country was without any religion at all.

In the fisheries the king usually had certain fishes tabooed, while the chiefs or landlords (konohiki) had the same privilege with one species in the sea fisheries belonging to their respective estates. This taboo did not prevent the fishermen from catching the species set apart, but they were compelled to hand over to the king or chiefs all or a portion of the catch of these species.

The advent of the American missionaries in 1820, coming as it did immediately after the destruction of the native religion by Liholiho, was most fortunate. The people being ripe for a change, and they gladly embraced the Christian religion after a short period of hesitation. The missionaries reduced the native language, which had been oral previously, to writing, and under their direction the people made probably the most remarkable advances in civilization and education ever witnessed among a heathen race. Stimulated by the great advances in intelligence and learning the king, Kamehameha III, in consultation with the chiefs and nobles in 1830 gave the people a written constitution and code of laws. The following are the provisions in this document which relate to the fisheries:

CHAPTER III. OF FREE AND PROHIBITED FISHING GROUNDS.

1. Of Free Fishing Grounds.—His Majesty the King hereby takes the fishing grounds from those who now possess them from Hawaii to Kauai, and gives one portion of them to the common people, another portion to the landlords, and a portion he reserves to himself.

out the coral reef, viz., the Kilohee grounds, the Luhee grounds, the Malolo ground, together with the ocean beyond. But the fishing grounds from the coral reef to the sea beach are for the landlords and for the tenants of their several lands, but not for others. But if that species of fish which the landlord selects as his own personal portion should go on to the grounds which are given to the common people, then that species of fish, and that only, is tabooed; if the squid, then the squid only; or if some other species of fish, that only and not the squid. And thus it shall be in all places all over the islands; if the squid, that only; and if in some other place it be another fish, then that only and not the squid.

If any of the people take the fish which the landlord taboos for years he shall not fish all over any fishing ground. And these hereditary landlords shall give immediate notice respecting said fishermen that the landlords may protect their fishing grounds, lest he go and take fish on other grounds.

If there be a variety of fish on the ground where the landlord taboos his particular fish, then the tenants of his own land may take them, but not the tenants of other lands; and they take also the fish taboos by the landlord, if the people shall give to the landlord one-third of the fish thus taken. Furthermore, there shall no duty whatever be laid on the fish taken by the people on grounds given to them, nor shall any canoe be taxed or tabooed.

If a landlord having fishing grounds lay any duty on the fish taken on the people on their own fishing grounds, the people on their own fishing grounds, the penalty shall be as follows: For one full year the fish shall be tabooed for the tenants of his own particular land, and notice shall be given of the same, so that the landlord who lays a duty on the fish of the people may be known.

If any of the landlords lay a protective taboo on their fish, when the proper fishing season arrives all the people may take fish, and when the fish are taken they shall be divided into thirds to the landlord, one-third to the fishermen and one-third to the landlord. If the landlord seize all the fish and leave none for the fishermen, the punishment is the same as that of the landlords who lay a duty on the fish of the people.

If, however, there is any plantation having fishing grounds belonging to it, but no reef, the sea being deep, it shall still be proper for the landlord to lay a taboo on one species of fish for himself, but not on any other. If the parrot-fish, but not the parrot-fish only; but if some other fish, then that only and not the parrot-fish. These are the enactments respecting the free fishing grounds, and respecting the taking of fish.

2. Respecting the Tabooed Fishing Grounds.—Those fishing grounds which are known by the people to have shoals of fish remaining upon them shall be set apart for fishing, and placed under the protection of the tax officers of the islands. The fishing grounds on Oahu thus protected are: 1. Kalia; 2. Keolu; 3. Kapihulu; 4. Malaeakuli; 5. Pahuli. On Molokai as follows: 1. Punalau; 1. Oala; 3. Kawai; 4. Koholani; 5. Koonini; 6. Aikoua; 7. Waiakama; 8. Heleki. On Lanai, the bonito and the parrot-fish. On Maui, the kuleku of Honouliuli and other places. On Hawaii, the alibore.

On Kauai, the mullet of Huleia, Anahulu, Kailua, and Hanalei, and the squid and fresh-water fish of Mana, the permanent shoal fish of Niihau, and all the transient shoal fish from Hawaii to Niihau, in sufficient quantity to fill two or more canoes, but not so small a quantity as to fill one canoe only. But if the fishermen go and borrow a large canoe, that all the fish may be put into one, then there shall be a duty upon them.

On the above conditions there shall be a government duty on all the transient shoal fish of the islands. The tax officer shall lay a protective taboo on those fish for his Majesty the King, and when the proper time for taking the fish arrives, then the fish shall be divided in the same manner as those which are under the protective taboo of the landlords.

If the tax officer seize all the fish of the fishermen, and leave none for those who take them, he shall pay a fine of \$10, and shall have nothing more to say respecting the royal take. But if the officer for seizing all the fish of the fishermen was from the governor, then he shall no longer be governor, though he may hold his own lands, and the tax officer shall not be turned out of office. At the proper time the tax officer may lay a protective taboo on all the King's fish and the landlords all around the island. But it is not proper that the officer should lay the taboo for a long time. The best course is for the officer to give previous notice to the fishermen, and then the common people and the landlords, to fish on the same day. Thus the rights of all will be protected.

But no restrictions whatever shall be upon anyone being on the sea without the reef, even to the deepest ocean, though those particular fish which the general tax officer prohibits, and those of the landlords, which he gives to those seas, are tabooed. The line of those who take prohibited fish is specified above.

KAMEHAMEHA, KEEKAULOHU.

Enacted June 1, 1830.

On April 1, 1841, the nobles met at Lualaba in Lahaina, and made the following changes in the above laws:

1. Of Shoal Fish.—From the eighth section of the third chapter of this law, which is found on page 18, the following words shall be erased, as follows: "The common people are to fill two or more canoes, but not so small a quantity as to fill one canoe only."

The transient shoal fish spoken of in this law are:

1. The Akule.
2. The Anahulu.
3. The Alahuala.
4. The Ukaui.
5. The Kawai.
6. The Kawai.
7. The Kawai.
8. The Kawai.

These kinds of fish shall be divided equally whenever they arrive at these islands. The tax officer shall lay a protective taboo on those fish for his Majesty the King, and when the proper time for taking the fish arrives, then the fish shall be divided in the same manner as those which are under the protective taboo of the landlords.

2. Of the Protection of the Fisheries.—The fishing grounds are to be protected in the eighth section of the third chapter of this law, which is found on page 18. The general tax officer may lay a protective taboo on the King's fish, and also on those of the landlords, but the land agents and the King also may eat of their own fish tabooed by themselves.

even before the taboo of the tax officer is repealed."

In 1845 it was found necessary to define more clearly the rights of the respective parties, and the following was adopted in connection with other legislation:

CHAPTER VI. ARTICLE V.—OF THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RIGHTS OF FISHERY.

Section I. The entire marine space, without and seaward of the reefs upon the coasts of the several islands comprising the several fishing grounds commonly known as the Kilohee grounds, Luhee grounds, the Malolo grounds, and the fishery of the ocean from said reefs to the limit of the marine jurisdiction in the first article of this chapter defined shall be free to the people of these islands. The people shall not be molested in the enjoyment hereof except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. II. The fishing grounds from the reefs, and where there happen to be no reefs from the distance of one geographical mile seaward to the beach at low water mark, shall in like manner be considered private property of the landlords whose lands by ancient regulation belong to the same; in the possession of which private fisheries the said landlords shall not be molested except to the extent of the reservations and prohibitions hereinafter set forth.

Sec. III. The landlords shall be considered in like manner to hold said private fisheries for the equal use of themselves and of the tenants on their respective lands; and the tenants shall be at liberty to use the fisheries of their landlords, subject to the restrictions in this article imposed.

Sec. IV. The landlords shall have power each year to set apart for themselves one given species or variety of fish natural to their respective fisheries, and give public notice by viva voce proclamation to their tenants and others residing on their lands, and signifying to the minister of the interior in writing, through his agent, their districts, the kind and description of fish which they have chosen to set apart for themselves. The landlords shall respectively pay for such noxious fish the fees prescribed by the third part of this act; and it shall be the duty of the minister of the interior yearly to furnish the director of the government press with the list of said landlords, the districts and islands of their residence, and the kind of fish specially set apart by each, in the form of catalogue, which catalogue the said director shall cause to be inserted in Hawaiian and English languages in the Polynesian newspaper for public information, at the expense of said minister, to be included by him according to a fixed rate in the fees to be received at his department from the respective landlords.

Sec. V. The specific fish so set apart shall be exclusively for the use of the landlord if caught within the bounds of his fishery, and neither his tenants nor others shall be at liberty to appropriate such reserved fish to their private use, but when caught such reserved fish shall be the property of the landlord, for which he shall be at liberty to use and recover the value from any fisherman appropriating the same; and, moreover, if he take one fish criminally he shall pay five, and in that proportion shall pay the full amount of what he may have taken wrongfully. Whoever may have taken fish in violation of this law, without paying as above, shall be fined \$50 for each offense.

Sec. VI. The landlords shall not have power to lay any taxes or to impose any other restrictions upon their tenants regarding the private fisheries than is in the preceding section prescribed, neither shall such further restrictions be valid.

Sec. VII. It shall be competent to the landlords, on consultation with the tenants of their lands, in lieu of setting apart some peculiar fish to their exclusive use as hereinbefore allowed, to prohibit during certain indicated months of the year all fishing of every description upon their fisheries; and during the fishing season to exact of each fisherman among their tenants one-third part of all the fish taken upon their private fishing grounds. In every case it shall be incumbent on the landlords to comply in like manner with the requirements of the fourth section of this article.

Sec. VIII. The royal fish shall appertain to the Hawaiian Government and shall be the following, viz.:

First. The bonito when off any part of the coast of Lanai.

Second. The alibore of Hawaii.

Third. The mullet of Huleia, Anahulu, and Hanalei; the squid and freshwater fish of Kauai.

Fourth. The shoal fish at the following places noted for the abundance of fish frequenting them: Off Oahu: 1. Kalia; 2. Keolu; 3. Kapihulu; 4. Malaeakuli; and 5. Pahuli.

Off Molokai: 1. Punalau; 2. Oala; 3. Kawai; 4. Koholani; 5. Koonini; 6. Aikoua; 7. Waiakama; and 8. Heleki.

Off Maui, the kuleku of Honouliuli; and the same whenever found off said island.

Seventh. All the following transient fish, viz.: 1. The kule, 2. the anahulu, 3. the alahuala, 4. the ukaui, 5. the kawai, 6. the kawai, 7. the kawai, 8. the kawai.

These shall be divided equally between the King and fishermen. But on all the prohibited fishing grounds the landlords shall be entitled to one species of fish and those who have waived fish ponds shall be allowed to employ small fish to replenish their ponds. If the prohibited fish of the landlord be mixed with the royal fish, then the landlord shall be entitled to one-third of the whole of the fish taken, though this applies only to Molokai, Oahu and the reefs of Kauai.

All which shall be yearly protected by the king's taboo, to be imposed by the minister of the interior by means of circular from his department, as prescribed in the act to organize the executive ministry, and during the specified season of fishing they shall not be subject to be taken by the people.

Sec. IX. At the expiration of the taboos granted all persons inhabiting these islands shall be at liberty to take the protected fish, accounting to the fishery agents of the respective districts of which the same shall have been caught for the half or portion so taken, and the minister of the interior shall make known, through his agents by viva voce proclamation, the respective species or seasons of the year during which the said royal fisheries may be used and the said protected fish taken.

Sec. X. The minister of the interior shall appoint suitable and proper fishing agents in the several coast districts of the respective islands to supervise the fisheries aforesaid, to whom he shall from time to time give directions through the respective governors in regard to the taking of other districts of fish, the share of the fish to be given to the government, and the share of the fish to be given to the people.

Sec. XI. It shall be the duty of the agents appointed to exact and receive of each fisherman for the use of the royal exchequer during the indicated fishing season the one-half part or portion of all protected fish taken without the reefs, whether at the respective places in the island section of this act indicated, or in the channels and in the reefs of the islands or upon the high seas within the marine jurisdiction of this country. And if any officer of this government shall exact more fish of the people than is in and by this section expressly allowed he shall on conviction forfeit his office and be liable to

pecuniary fine, in the discretion of the court before which he shall have been convicted.

Sec. XII. It shall be competent for His Majesty by an order in council from time to time to set apart any given portion or any definite kind of fish, or any portion of any given portion of the avails thereof arising from the use of the royal palace, to be delivered or paid over to the chamberlain of his household created by the third part of this act.

Sec. XIII. It shall be incumbent on the minister of the interior to provide, by instructions to the respective governors, for the sale and disposal of all fish received by the said fishing agents, and to pay the avails thereof to the minister of finance.

Sec. XIV. If any person shall, in violation of this article, take out of season the fish protected by the king's taboo, or if any person shall, within the free fishing seasons, take any of the protected fish without delivering to the agent appointed for that purpose the proportion of the fish to be given to the government, on conviction, forfeit all fish found in his possession, and shall, in addition, pay fivefold of all fish thus taken, or he may be put in confinement, at the discretion of the court condemning him.

In 1850, under the heading of "Malicious injuries and mischiefs," the "destroying, cutting, injuring or impairing the usefulness or value of any fish net," etc., and the "putting of auburn or other substance deleterious to fish into any lake, pond, stream, or reservoir for the purpose of destroying the fish," were made misdemeanors.

As it was found to be a difficult matter to collect the government's share, and the fishing agents were oppressing the people, it was decided in the following act to give to the people the free use of the government fisheries.

An Act granting to the people the rights of piscary now belonging to the government:

Whereas the fish belonging to the government are productive of little revenue and whereas the piscary rights of such government as managed by the fishing agents a source of trouble and oppression to the people; therefore,

Be it enacted by the house of nobles and representatives of the Hawaiian Islands in legislative council assembled:

Section 1. That thirty days, from and after the publication of this act in the Elele and Polynesian newspapers all fish belonging to or especially set apart for the government shall belong to all the people in common, excepting that the two-thirds mentioned in section 8, number 7, article 6, chapter 1, of the "Act to organize the executive departments," shall not be exacted of the konohiki; and in all cases where the konohiki shall set apart one kind of fish only, as per section 4 of said law, such fish shall belong to the konohiki exclusively and without deviation or molestation.

Sec. 2. All fishing grounds pertaining to the government land, or otherwise belonging to the government, excepting only ponds, shall be, and are hereby, forever granted to the people for free and equal use of all persons: Provided, however, that for the protection of such fishing grounds the minister of the interior may taboo the taking of fish thereon at certain seasons of the year.

Sec. 3. The minister of the interior shall give public notice in the Elele and Polynesian newspapers of any such taboo imposed by him, together with the name of such fish, and no such taboo shall be in force until due notice has been given. Any person who shall be found guilty of violating such taboo, upon complaint before any district justice, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$15, in the discretion of the court, and restore all fish taken, or the value thereof.

Sec. 4. No person living without the Kingdom shall take any fish within the harbors, streams, reefs, or other waters of the same for the purpose of carrying them for sale or otherwise to any place without the Kingdom.

Sec. 5. Every person violating the provisions of the preceding section may be punished, upon complaint made to any district justice, by a fine not exceeding \$20 in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6. All acts or parts or resolutions or parts of resolutions, contrary to the provisions of this act shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 7. The minister of the interior is hereby charged with the execution of this act.

Approved by the King July 11, 1851.

Although the government had given the people free access to the fisheries attached to its lands, many persons who had purchased or leased land and who were engaged in agriculture, and who were not fishermen, were not allowed to fish in the fisheries adjacent to the lands, and refused the fishermen the rights they had previously enjoyed. In order to redress this grievance the following law was enacted in 1851:

An Act to protect the people in certain fishing grounds:

Whereas certain persons to whom government lands have been sold had assumed exclusive rights of fishing in the fisheries adjacent to said land, without the justification of law; and whereas the people in numerous instances have been unjustly deprived of their rights to the fish on the grounds long since made free to them by law, namely, on the fishing grounds commonly known as the Kilohee grounds, the Luhee grounds, the Malolo grounds, and the fishing of the ocean from the reefs seaward; and sufficient protection to the people in those rights; therefore,

Be it enacted by the nobles and representatives of the Hawaiian Islands in Legislative Council assembled:

Section 1. That no person who has bought or who may hereafter buy any government land, or obtain land by lease of other title from any party, has or shall have any greater right, than any other person residing in this Kingdom, to fish in any fishing ground not included in his title, although adjacent to said land.

The fish in said fish ground shall belong to all persons alike, and may be taken at any time, subject only to the taboos of the minister of the interior.

Sec. 2. If that species of fish which has been tabooed by any konohiki shall go onto the grounds which have been given to the people, such fish shall not be at liberty to be taken within the bounds of the konohiki's private fishery. Nor shall it be lawful for a konohiki to taboo more than one kind of fish upon any fishing grounds which lie adjacent to each other.

Sec. 3. Every konohiki or other person who shall willfully deprive another of his legal rights to fish on any fishing ground which now is or may become free to the people, or who shall willfully deprive another of his legal rights to fish on any fishing ground which now is or may become free to the people, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100, or by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding three months, or both at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. The several district justices of the Kingdom shall have power to try and punish all offenders against the provisions of the preceding section committed in their respective districts.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect ten days after the publication of the same in the Elele and Polynesian newspapers.

In 1859 a civil code, embracing all the laws then in force, was prepared for and passed by the legislature. The sections relating to the fisheries were as follows:

CHAPTER VII. ARTICLE V.—OF THE FISHERIES.

Sec. 384. All fishing grounds appertaining to any government land, or otherwise belonging to the government, excepting only ponds, shall be, and are hereby, forever granted to the people, for the free and equal use of all persons; provided, however, that for the protection of such fishing grounds the minister of the interior may taboo the taking of fish thereon at certain seasons of the year.

Sec. 385. The minister of the interior shall give public notice of any such taboo imposed by him, and no such taboo shall be in force until such notice has been given. Every person who shall violate such taboo shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$15, and the value of the fish taken.

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Sec. 386. No person residing without the Kingdom shall take any fish within the harbors, streams, reefs, or other waters of the same for the purpose of carrying them for sale, or otherwise, to any place without the Kingdom, under penalty of a fine not exceeding \$200, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 387. The fishing grounds from the reefs, and where there happen to be no reefs, from the distance of one geographical mile seaward to the beach at low water mark, shall in like manner be considered private property of the konohiki, whose lands, by ancient regulation, belong to the same; in the possession of which private fisheries the said konohiki shall not be molested, except to the extent of the reservations and prohibitions hereinafter set forth.

Sec. 388. The konohiki shall be considered in law to hold said private fisheries for the equal use of themselves and the tenants on their respective lands, and the tenants shall be at liberty to use the fisheries of their konohiki, subject to the restrictions imposed by law.

Sec. 389. The konohiki shall have power each year to set apart for themselves one given species or variety of fish natural to their respective fisheries, giving public notice by viva voce proclamation, and by at least three written or printed notices posted in conspicuous places on the land, to their tenants and others residing on their lands, signifying the kind and description of fish which they have chosen to set apart for themselves.

Sec. 390. The specific fish so set apart shall be excluded for the use of the konohiki if caught within the bounds of his fishery, and neither his tenants nor others shall be at liberty to appropriate such reserved fish to their private use; but when caught such reserved fish shall be the property of the konohiki, for which he shall be at liberty to use and recover the value from any person appropriating the same.

Sec. 391. The konohiki shall not have power to lay any tax or to impose any other restriction upon their tenants, regarding the private fisheries, than is hereinbefore prescribed, nor shall any such further restriction be valid.

Sec. 392. It shall be competent to the konohiki, on consultation with the tenants of their lands, in lieu of setting apart some particular fish to their exclusive use as hereinbefore allowed, to prohibit during certain months of the year all fishing upon their fisheries; and during the fishing season to exact of each fisherman among the tenants one-third part of all the fish taken upon their private fishing grounds. In every such case it shall be incumbent on the konohiki to give the notice prescribed in section 389.

Sec. 393. No person who has bought, or who may hereafter buy, any government land, or obtain land by lease of other title from any party, has or shall have any greater right, than any other person residing in this Kingdom, upon any fishing ground not included in his title, although adjacent to said land.

Sec. 394. If that species of fish which has been tabooed by any konohiki shall go on to the grounds which have been given to the people, such fish shall not be at liberty to be taken within the bounds of the konohiki's private fishery. Nor shall it be lawful for a konohiki to taboo more than one kind of fish upon any fishing grounds which lie adjacent to each other.

Sec. 395. Every konohiki or other person who shall willfully deprive another of any of his legal rights to fish on any fishing ground which now is, or may become, free to the use of the people, or who shall willfully exact from another any portion of the fish caught on any private fishing ground, or who shall willfully deprive another of his legal rights to fish on any fishing ground, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 for every such offense, in the discretion of the court, and in default of the payment of such fine be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding three months.

Sec. 396. The several district justices shall have power to try and punish all offenders against the provisions of the last preceding section committed in their respective districts.

For some years the use of giant powder in the fisheries was permitted. Owing to ignorance or carelessness in handling this dangerous explosive such a large number of persons had lost their lives or been maimed. In 1872 the following law forbidding its use was passed:

An Act to prevent the use of explosive substances in taking fish:

Be it enacted by the King and the legislative assembly of the Hawaiian Islands in the legislature of the Kingdom assembled:

Section 1. No person shall use giant powder or any other explosive substance in taking fish within or upon any harbor, stream, reef, or waters within the jurisdiction of this Kingdom.

Sec. 2. Whoever violates the provisions of the preceding section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 and not less than \$25, or by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding five years and not less than three months, or both at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. The several district justices and police courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction in all cases under this act.

In 1883 this law was amended as follows:

Section 1. That section 1 of an act entitled "An act to prevent the use of explosive substances in taking fish," passed and approved June 3, A. D. 1872, be, and the same is hereby amended, reading as follows: "An act to prevent the use of explosive substances in taking fish, and to amend the law relating to the use of giant powder or other explosive substance in taking fish, contrary to the provisions of this act."

Section 2. That section 2 of said act be, and the same is hereby amended, reading as follows: "An act to prevent the use of explosive substances in taking fish, and to amend the law relating to the use of giant powder or other explosive substance in taking fish, contrary to the provisions of this act."

Section 3. That section 3 of said act be, and the same is hereby amended, reading as follows: "An act to prevent the use of explosive substances in taking fish, and to amend the law relating to the use of giant powder or other explosive substance in taking fish, contrary to the provisions of this act."

Section 4. That section 4 of said act be, and the same is hereby amended, reading as follows: "An act to prevent the use of explosive substances in taking fish, and to amend the law relating to the use of giant powder or other explosive substance in taking fish, contrary to the provisions of this act."

Section 5. That section 5 of said act be, and the same is hereby amended, reading as follows: "An act to prevent the use of explosive substances in taking fish, and to amend the law relating to the use of giant powder or other explosive substance in taking fish, contrary to the provisions of this act."

Section 6. That section 6 of said act be, and the same is hereby amended, reading as follows: "An act to prevent the use of explosive substances in taking fish, and to amend the law relating to the use of giant powder or other explosive substance in taking fish, contrary to the provisions of this act."

Section 7. That section 7 of said act be, and the same is hereby amended, reading as follows: "An act to prevent the use of explosive substances in taking fish, and to amend the law relating to the use of giant powder or other explosive substance in taking fish, contrary to the provisions of this act."

Section 8. That section 8 of said act be, and the same is hereby amended, reading as follows: "An act to prevent the use of explosive substances in taking fish, and to amend the law relating to the use of giant powder or other explosive substance in taking fish, contrary to the provisions of this act."

Section

CHICKENS IN HAWAII—THEIR DISEASES AND REMEDIES

The First Bulletin of Experiment Station
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(Continued from Previous Issues.)

As the nights seemed uniformly warm (in July) the use of the curtain was discontinued, thereby giving more fresh air to the flock. Soon after there came an unusually windy night, which left its imprint on the flock in unmistakable signs. They began sneezing, and the eyelids and face were much inflamed. They were treated with aconite. But in a few days there came the familiar marks of the head disease, which at its first appearance was treated for chicken pox with a remedy (for that disease in chickens) obtained from a California poultry raiser—Rhus toxicodendron and hepar sulphur (liver of sulphur) in the drink, and chloro-raptholium on the affected parts—and the whole flock confined to insure regular treatment. Five of the flock died before the scabs had developed on them, apparently from exhaustion. Some died long before the scabs began to close their eyes; others held on several days after their eyes were closed. A few had water in their mouths, and nearly all had watery eyes. Treatment availed but little—even the vinegar, soda and salt failed. Out of the 13, 12 died of their cold, or chicken pox, or both. Of the remaining 7, 4 seemed to have passed lightly through the chicken pox, only to succumb to the cold which accompanied it, and which had by that time developed into a rosy stage, there being a thick, colorless fluid discharge from eyes and nostrils which kept them shaking their heads to rid the eyes of the accumulation, then wiping their faces on back and wings. Three of the chicks survived. One passed through the siege with but the slightest touch of the disease apparent; suffered no check in growth, and developed into a fine pullet. Another came safely through the pox, but continued snuffling for three months, and was somewhat stunted. The third came slowly through both pox and cold, and was severely stunted.

A single healthy chick of another brood of two weeks' young was placed with the affected flock, and in about a week developed the fatal symptoms. In the third week it died of the head disease and without any symptoms of a cold. In this chick the first symptom observed was a lump on the beak, at its juncture with the face, which soon turned to a scab, as in the others. The last hatch of the season, in August, showed no sign of the disease and matured rapidly. In the adult fowl the experienced poultryman has his finger on the condition and color of the comb, which in health is a bright red, but in disease this red may become pale to whitish, or deeper to blackish. In chicken pox the comb becomes the apparent seat of the disease, a typical case of which was encountered in the male bird of a trio that had been cooped in a crate 30 inches square for thirteen days en route from San Francisco to this port (Honolulu). The two females were in bad condition with cankered mouths and an inflamed throat. The male showed but a slight touch of canker, and seemed well for about two weeks, when gradually his comb, wattles, and ear lobes became dotted with eruptions, which increased in size and finally covered the whole surface of each part, closing his eyes and debilitating him generally. He would not eat, so had to be fed. Treatment was by dipping his head, at night, into a pint of lukewarm water in which was a tablespoonful of proprietary poultry remedy, drying carefully, and placing him where he would be warm and out of a draft. Four days' attention brought him out safely and he soon regained perfect health. The hens showed no sign of pox, but their mouths were wedged with canker. While this trio were cooped and continuously forced to breathe an atmosphere tainted with their own droppings, whether of several nights' accumulation or of a single night, their blood must have been severely tainted and called for purging. A subsequent importation, being in transit, soon developed the same symptoms, but in much less aggravated form.

It is not uncommon for half-grown chicks, at the age of four and five months, to show eruptions on comb and wattles, which develop quickly into scabs (trifling in size and number, but none the less a reality), turn black, and in a few days drop off, or, if lifted off, show the same inner surface of roots as found in the smaller chicks with head disease, and in the adults with chicken pox. While passing through the slight attack the half-grown fowls seem listless for a few days, but rally rapidly with a little tonic in their drink. This indisposition is said to be due to the feathering process—"the putting on of the final feathers, the freedom suit, so to speak," quoting from Mr. I. K. Feilich in his "Poultry Culture."

In the writer's experience there seems but little need to establish the identity of the head disease in chicks with the same affecting adult fowls. The head is evidently the point of attack. On the fowl there is a full coat of feathers to keep the body warm through the course of the disease. But the chick is only half-clad, and more liable to add a cold to the fever accompanying the disorder, unless completely protected against the cold night air. The head disease by itself has not proven serious in the writer's flock, needing only simple precautions, but with a cold the result is probably no less serious than would be the case of a child having the same complication. Precautions and safeguards are more to be relied upon than medical treatment, less fatiguing, and more satisfactory in results. The first precaution must be to house the chicks, when weaned, in a comfortably warm brooder, even in this climate. Although a flock cannot all be housed at once by the hen, when nearing the weaning age, they can, when cold, crowd themselves in and put off long enough to avoid a complete chill. While without the hen, if exposed to cold air, they must endure it all night by huddling into a corner, those on the outside steaming in the warmth of their own bodies until overheated and crowded to the outside of the flock by the chilled chicks. In a warm but correctly ventilated brooder they will scatter about the floor. Further precaution should be taken to teach them to perch as soon as weaned. Sitting on brooder floors be-

fore they can be expected to perch, and inhaling the vapors from their own droppings during a single night, certainly subjects the blood to a condition that invites almost any ailment. The droppings voided in one night by five-week-old chicks are no trifle, and with young turkeys the odor from their droppings is said to act as a deadly poison. If the hen will not take them to perch when weaning, they can be taught by placing them on the perches just at dark for two or three nights. Until they can be trusted to perch all night there may be a heavy litter of dry grass under perches, which will raise them above their droppings to some extent.

The first ten days in the life of a chick is rated as one of greater or less mortality from bowel troubles. Experience shows the period between the fifth and ninth week as one of trial while putting on the first coat of feathers. The rapid feathering, which at six weeks of age has become general all over the body, must draw heavily on their strength, so that there can be but small reserve of energy with which to combat disease, especially fever. In the Leghorns the rapid development of wing feathers has caused such heavy mortality that clipping them to check their growth was found to be both cleansed and effectual. With the Brahmas the tendency is directly the opposite, being slow in feathering and apparently willing to wait for clothing until they have strong bodies to carry it. From the age of eight weeks the chick is consuming larger quantities of food, which probably furnish a more equal distribution of nutrients to the body and feathers. The larger they grow the more range they cover in foraging, thus promoting appetite, digestion and assimilation.

Chicks from vigorous parent stock, well housed on low perches that are out of drafts and away from cracks in the wall, free from lice, well fed (not overfed), with occasional diet of raw meat (as per established feed formulas), lined meal and an abundance of green food, may be expected to thrive. One may also be on the lookout for the first symptoms of head disease in its season (which, with the writer, has invariably been in April, May, June, July, and at no other time in the year); but warm, dry, and clean quarters at night, with generous diet and a simple tonic, may be trusted as treatment. If any take cold and become rosy, kill, burn, and start anew.

DIARRHOEA AND CHOLERA. Diarrhoea is a common ailment with chickens raised in tropical countries, and Hawaii proves no exception. This disease should be distinguished from cholera, which sometimes destroys whole flocks in a short time. The cause of simple diarrhoea is found generally in improper food or bad drinking water. The bird becomes languid and loses appetite, the feathers have a rough and dead appearance, and a general wasting away takes place.

Remedies.—The food should be changed, if that seems to be the cause of the trouble. Fermented food, such as is seen in the feed dishes of some yards where the mess of the day is thrown on the refuse of yesterday, is objectionable. Good, clean, wholesome foods are necessary. The drinking water is of prime importance. It is well known that germs of many kinds find a suitable medium for growth in water that has been standing a few days. If a good stream of running water is not available, carefully cleaned and properly constructed vessels should replace the water can or muddy duck trough. The water must be changed daily or, better, twice a day. The yards and houses must be kept free from old droppings, and must be kept sweet and clean. Ventilation should be good, without drafts. The climate of the tropics is so uniform that these precautions may seem unnecessary, but a fall of temperature of only a few degrees, accompanied by a wind, is sufficient to cause healthy chickens if not properly housed. Scalded milk is found very effectual in light cases of diarrhoea. A handful of oatmeal placed in the water is found advantageous. Olive oil is a good laxative, and is useful in removing any irritating particles which may be lodged in the intestinal canal.

A more powerful remedy must be given in severe cases of cholera. Doses of bicarbonate of soda and powdered opium, with subnitrate of bismuth; mixtures of laudanum; tincture of capsicum; tincture of camphor, chloroform and alcohol have proved effectual.

COLDS, DISTEMPER AND ROUP. These diseases are of so complicated a nature and so closely related that it will be impossible in this bulletin to go into details respecting them. Full and careful descriptions have been given by Salmon in his book on "The Diseases of Poultry." It suffices to say that this whole series of diseases is indirectly due to sudden changes in the weather. Filthy houses full of cracks which cause drafts, and a general lack of attention to sanitary conditions.

Colds—Colds are very prevalent among chickens in Hawaii. They often develop in a short time, even with the best of care and under apparently perfect conditions. While light colds may not be contagious, it would be wise to remove the sick bird and give it clean and warm food and any good warming stimulant such as a little ginger.

Distemper—Authorities differ as to whether this disease is an independent malady or whether it is immediately associated with the roup. Whichever it may be, the treatment here given has proved more or less effectual. The bird affected with this trouble manifests a listless, quiet manner. The face is pulled under the eye. Second day a white froth is discernible in the corner of the eye. There is also a lack of appetite. If taken in time it is only necessary to wash the head and beak with a dilute solution of carbolic acid. Keep the bird in a quiet place, giving it nothing but water in which a little bromid of potassium has been dissolved.

Roup—If detected in the flock, roup should be immediately stamped out by killing and burning the infected fowls. The disease is caused by bacteria and is infectious. The symptoms of the disease are very pronounced, and are as follows: A running at the nose and eyes, an offensive odor, caused by the discharge which is deposited on the

feathers from the bird's beak; a gathering about the eyes, which in time may force the ball out of the socket. Breathing soon becomes difficult, and the patient finally succumbs to a painful death.

However, in case the fowl is considered too valuable to destroy, an aseptic and healing remedy may be applied to the throat and diseased portions of the head. Some of the remedies recommended are boric acid, 15 grains to an ounce of water; carbolic acid in 2 per cent solution; peroxid of hydrogen, diluted with an equal quantity of water; permanganate of potash, 1 grain to an ounce of water. Kerosene also finds favor. Steaming the head over hot water containing a little carbolic acid has been recommended. A spoonful of castor oil internally should follow these lotions.

INTESTINAL WORMS. The variety of these worms is so great that mention will be made of them only as a class.

The sanitary conditions which prevail about the Chinese huts are so bad that worms and germs of all kinds find breeding places there, and it is not surprising that many of the fowls are subject to the diseases caused by these parasites. The symptoms of infection are not characteristic. The birds may act and appear as they do when affected by many other troubles. They become emaciated, lifeless, do not seek for food, and at times suffer from diarrhoea. The best proof of the existence of the malady is to examine the droppings for either the worms or their eggs. It will be better to examine the bird which is suspected of having died from the effects of worms. If infected, there will be found in the intestines both the worms and their eggs.

The purpose of treatment should be to kill the living worms or eggs and then to administer a purgative. A vermifuge should be given early in the morning before the bird has been fed, and follow this in six hours with a dose of castor oil. Powdered area or linseed nut is advocated for tapeworms; oil of turpentine for worms which inhabit the passages of the intestines. Garlic is recommended for the tapeworm trouble.

Preventive measures, such as changing the yard and run of the flock every few years, are recommended. The droppings of the infected birds (which must be isolated) should be burned. The houses should have a careful disinfection with dilute carbolic acid and water, or some other good disinfectant. Kerosene, tar, sheep dip, and white-wash are excellent for this purpose.

LICE AND VERMIN. All yards are more or less troubled by these pests, and while they may not be the immediate cause of disease, they act as carriers of germs, as do mosquitoes.

Cleanliness is the most effectual remedy. Spraying the house with kerosene, a free use of insect powder on the birds, plenty of sunlight in the house, and an occasional sprinkling of sulphur on the floor of the house, are recommended. The nests in which the hens lay their eggs must be cleaned frequently, and if straw is used in the nest, it should be burned and fresh straw put in its place at least every month. Should a bird be found to be suffering from lice to any great extent, it should be thoroughly rubbed with lard which contains a trace of carbolic acid. Tar soap and sheep dip will kill the lice on the bird, and will also act as a preventive.

BREEDS FOR THE TROPICS.

The common fowl of today is the result of a cross-breeding with good and poor stock. Since so many breeds have been introduced into Hawaii, it is difficult to state which is the best for this climate. Observations have shown, however, that the lighter breeds, such as the Leghorn type, seem to be freer from disease than the heavier varieties. The Mediterranean types are better adapted to tropical conditions than the Cochins. The fact that the native bird is of the first-named type is evidence that the lighter birds will stand the heat and be less subject to changes of climate. Of the heavier breeds the Plymouth Rock would be best suited to this climate. In the island of Guam chickens seem to thrive, and although all breeds are perhaps represented, particularly the Spanish, yet it is stated that there are very plain streaks of Plymouth Rock in the mixed breeds.

In the introduction of new stock it must be borne in mind whence they came and under what conditions they were raised. Fowls as well as animals may be bred in some particular feature, and will thrive in their own peculiar environment; but take them to another climate, or place them under entirely new food conditions, and it may be that their high breeding renders them unable to resist the sudden change. Even though they survive and rear flocks, the newly hatched chicks may change in characteristics, which may prove detrimental to the succeeding generations.

A possible method of securing good chickens would be to take the native bird as a base and establish a brood from it, selecting the characteristics most needed for this climate.

FOOD.

The problem to be met in feeding poultry in warm climates is to avoid heating materials for food. Oatmeal and wheat are fed with good results, although the high prices paid for these materials must be considered. Green food of some sort is necessary to keep the bowels in working order, and an occasional feed of meat is not injurious. Ground bone and some form of lime, such as broken shells or coral, should be kept within their reach. Stock men are interesting themselves in drying and grinding the algaroba bean or pod. This makes a good feed meal, and is quite nourishing. Examination shows that the pod is made up of three parts—the outer skin and pulp, the dry seed covering, and the seed. If the pods are fed whole, the birds will merely pick a little of the skin and pulp, leaving the seed, which amounts to 250 pounds to the ton of very nourishing material. If ground, the whole bean is eaten.

Now that melons and squashes are grown in Hawaii with so much difficulty, because of the ravages of the melon fly, the papaya can take their place. The papaya is itself a promoter of digestion. In early days the natives fed pods to the chickens, but that article of food has become so scarce that the chickens will have to accept a substitute. Sweet potato tops made good greens for fowls, and with the abundance of green grass, even yard-grown chickens can have a green food diet.

SHELTER.

The requisites for shelter of chickens are good ventilation, dry roosting places, and a house which can be thrown open to the sun in the day. Protection from the wind is necessary. An expensive house is not required, but such places as are adjacent to many of the Chinese huts are beyond all reason. In some of these places the chickens have their nests under the owner's bunk, and in corners so dark and filthy that disease germs of all

kinds must certainly lurk there. The proper location of poultry yards is a matter for consideration. In early times the farmers in Hawaii learned that birds raised in one section of the islands were subject to sickness if transported to another. Even the elevation of a few hundred feet had a noticeable effect. This is quite true, and therefore farmers introducing fowls from other sections of the islands must use as much precaution as though they were shipped from foreign lands.

The season for raising broods has been the subject of long experiment. While hens may be willing to set at any time of the year, early spring is the best time for hatching. In this case the birds will be, by summer, strong enough to resist the diseases brought on by the summer heat.

SOME COMMON REMEDIES.

For ordinary or mild cases of diarrhoea and cholera: Sweet tincture of rhubarb, 2 ounces; paregoric, 4 ounces; bicarbonate of soda, ½ ounce; essence of peppermint, 1 dram; water, 2 ounces. Mix well. Dose: One tablespoonful of the mixture in 1 quart of water, giving no other water.—Feilich.

For severe cases of diarrhoea and cholera: Laudanum, 1 ounce; tincture of capsicum, 1 ounce; tincture of camphor, 1 ounce; chloroform, 3 drams; alcohol, 5 drams. Mix well. Dose: One teaspoonful in 1 pint of water in the drinking dish. Care must be used in giving this remedy, and the quantity of water increased if necessary.—Squibbs.

After having used castor oil, sweet oil, or any other laxative, give either of the following in a little water three times a day: Bicarbonate of soda, ½ to 1 grain; subnitrate of bismuth, 2 grains, or powdered opium, ¼ grain, and subnitrate of bismuth, 2 grains.—Salmon.

Simple diarrhoea may be checked in severe cases by using 5 to 10 drops of laudanum in a tablespoonful of water. In mild cases 1 to 2 drams of sulphate of iron (copperas) can be added to the drinking water.

Tonics are: A few grains of copperas in the drinking water, or a Douglas' mixture: Eight ounces of copperas dissolved in 2 gallons of water, then add 1 ounce of oil of vitriol. The dose is 1 teaspoonful of this mixture to 1 pint of drinking water.—Ferris and Weld. Both Douglas' mixture and copperas solutions must be kept in glass bottles or jugs; never in metal vessels.

Alum in the drinking water is by some considered a specific for chicken cholera.

For lice on chickens use pyrethrum or hunch powder, or lard and carbolic acid (19 parts of lard and 1 of acid); or kerosene 1 part, lard or sweet oil 2 parts.

For lice on roosts or in hen houses, use kerosene emulsion, or whale-oil soap, or a hot lime wash with a little crude carbolic acid added.

For internal worms and tapeworms, use an infusion of Koussou; pumpkin seeds ground into a paste; or fern root (Filix mas). These anthelmintics should be given early in the morning before the bird has been fed, and should be followed in six hours with a dose of castor oil.

REPORT OF THE ACTING GOVERNOR

The report of Acting Governor Cooper to the Secretary of the Interior has arrived here in bound form, complete, with a large number of half-tone illustrations and detail maps of the different islands. The volume in its present form is a valuable acquisition to any library, and the statistical matter is of great interest, not only to those living in the islands, but to those on the mainland who desire to become acquainted with the Pacific Paradise. A synopsis of the text of the report appeared in the Advertiser some time ago, on the basis of its proof sheets. The frontispiece is a fine photograph of the late Princess Kaiulani. Pictures are shown in half-tones of the residences of H. D. Tenney, Jas. B. Casle, W. C. Irwin, the Hotel Moana, Naval Row in Honolulu Harbor, Hilo Harbor, at which a breakwater is recommended to be constructed; open roadstead, "A Departing Steamer," Honolulu; sugar mill in course of construction, entrance to Alahua, near Honolulu, residence of Princess Kaiulani, Kapiolani Park lake scene, Laulahu and cocoanuts, mountain waterfalls, Hawaii; Rainbow Falls, Hawaii; native grass huts in the woods, Molokai; Honolulu; first attempt at forestry; Tantalus forest, showing silver water-grown from seed and transplanted; coconut grove, Puna, Hawaii, growing in lava flow near the sea; forest, Hawaii, 250 feet elevation, showing ohia trees 50 feet high; acacia koa forest, Hawaii, at 400 feet elevation; tamarind tree, 40 feet high; banyan tree, taro and bananas, mango tree in fruit, Hilo, Hawaii; breadfruit tree, full of fruit, 50 feet high; Travellers' Tree; map showing location of Honolulu sewer system; map of location of Honolulu Iron Works, bird's-eye view of Iron Works, interior of Iron Works' machine shops, capitol building, Judd building, Stangenwald building, Central Fire Station, road through forest on way to volcano, lava flow, Kilaeua crater; mound-shaped lava overflow, crater of Kilaeua, Hawaii, Hale Mau Mau, House of Everlasting Fire.

The maps of the islands, six in number, fill a large amount of space on the back of the volume. Each is colored and gives the elevation of the mountains, besides showing the earlier division of the crown and government lands by colors. The map of Hawaii is by C. J. Lyons, from trigonometrical surveys by W. D. Alexander, C. J. Lyons, J. F. Brown, M. D. Monsarrat and Wm. Webster.

SOMETHING THAT WILL DO YOU GOOD.

We know of no way in which we can be of more service to our readers than to tell them of something that will be of real good to them. For this reason we want to acquaint them with what we consider one of the very best remedies on the market for coughs, colds, and that alarming complaint, croup. We refer to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it with good results in our family so long that it has become a household necessity. By its prompt use we haven't any doubt but that it has time and again prevented croup. The testimony is given upon our own experience, and we suggest that our readers, especially those who have small children, always keep it in their homes as a safeguard against croup.—Camden (S. C., U. S. A.) Messenger. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

News came on the Mauna Loa yesterday that a native named Nua had been drowned off Okeo, Hawaii, last Friday. His canoe being swamped during a heavy storm. The fisherman went out in his canoe with a net but the storm came upon him suddenly and he was capsize and drowned. The canoe and net were washed ashore, but the body was not recovered.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of



And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. Depot: R. BOWSE & Co., Sydney, N. S. W., So. African Depot: LEXSON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.



HEYWOOD

VICI KID SHOE

You may have worn a Shoe as good as the Heywood, but never a better one for the price. At

\$5.00

the Heywood "Bomerset" is one of the finest Shoes on the market. An honest Shoe at an honest price. The kind that makes us friends and steady customers.

Manufacturers Shoe Co.,
1057 FORT STREET.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

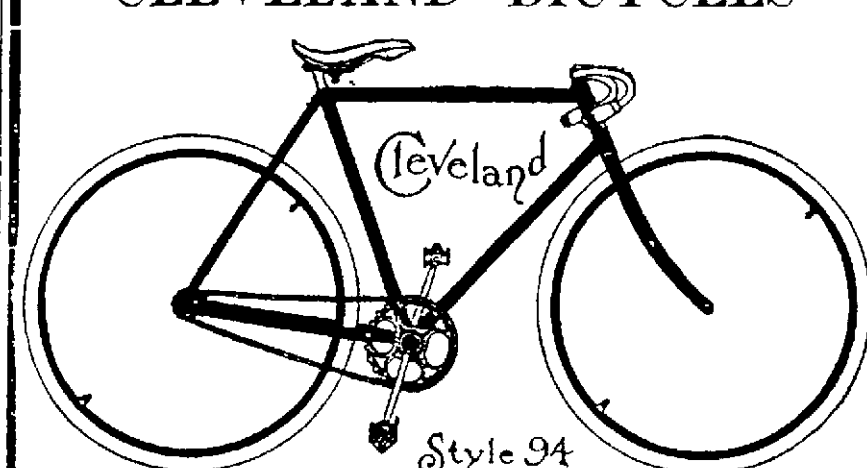
Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

	FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.	FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
DORIC	FEB. 22 COPTIC	FEB. 25
NIPPON MARU	MARCH 4 AMERICA MARU	MARCH 4
YERU	MARCH 12 PEKING	MARCH 12
COPTIC	MARCH 20 GAELIC	MARCH 20
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 28 HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 28
PEKING	APRIL 5 CHINA	APRIL 5
GAELIC	APRIL 15 DORIC	APRIL 15
HONGKONG MARU	APRIL 22 NIPPON MARU	APRIL 22
CHINA	APRIL 30 PEKING	MAY 3
DORIC	MAY 8	

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

CLEVELAND BICYCLES



The bicycle is a necessity. Its qualities to the pleasure seeker and the business man are unlimited. The Cleveland represents perfection in bicycle building.

\$40.00

Could not be better invested than in a 1902 model of this wheel.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

Ehlers' Block, Fort Street

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED

Tuesday, February 19
Str Mauna Loa, Blimerson, from La
maina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau ports,
at 8.15 a. m., with 7,640 bags sugar, 590
sacks taro, 111 bundles bananas, 19
bundles hides, 30 head cattle, 89 pack-
ages sundries

DEPARTED

Tuesday, February 19
Str Helene, Nicholson, for Mahukou-
na, Honolulu and Hamakua ports 5 p.
m.
Str Kinahu, Freeman for Hilo and
way ports, 12 m.
Str Claudine, Parker for Maui
ports 5 p. m.
Str W. G. Hall S. Thompson for
Kauai ports, 5 p. m.
Str Wadaleale Philiz for Anahoa and
Kilauea, 5 p. m.
Am bk Alden Besse Keissel, for San
Francisco, 12 m.
Schr. Twilight for Eleale Makaweli
and Waimea 5 p. m.
Schr. Ada for Hanalei and Kalihi-
wai, 5 p. m.

DEPARTED

Tuesday, February 19
Str Noeua, Wyman for Lahaina,
Kaunapali, Honokaa and Kukuhaele
5 p. m.
Str Ke Au Hou Moshir for Eleale
and Makaweli, 5 p. m.
Str Lehua, Napala, for Maui and
Molokai ports 5 p. m.
Schr. Ada, for Hanalei and Kalihi-
wai, 5 p. m.

DEPARTED

Wednesday February 19
Str Noeua, Wyman for Lahaina,
Kaunapali, Honokaa and Kukuhaele
5 p. m.
Str Ke Au Hou Moshir for Eleale
and Makaweli, 5 p. m.
Str Lehua, Napala, for Maui and
Molokai ports 5 p. m.
Schr. Ada, for Hanalei and Kalihi-
wai, 5 p. m.

DEPARTED

Thursday, February 20
Str Kauai, Bruhn, for Honolulu and
Punaluu, 5 p. m.
Str Iwawani, Green, for Makaweli
Waimea and Kekaha, and mail and
passengers only for Koloa and Eleale,
5 p. m.
Str Nuhaa, W. Thompson, for Ha-
namahua, Ahukini and Anahola 4 p. m.
Schr. Mohikana, for Koolau ports,
5 p. m.
Schr. Ada, for Hanalei and Kalihi-
wai, 5 p. m.

DEPARTED

Thursday, February 20
Schr. Malolo, Gardner for Hanalei
and Kalihiwai, 12 m.
Am schr Helene, Christiansen for
San Francisco, 1 p. m.
Am bk Star of Bengal Ulberg for
San Francisco.
Am bk Carrollton Gordon for Ti-
coma in ballast.
Ger sp. Marie Hackfeld, Wuhmann
for San Francisco.
U S A T Grant Croskey for Ma-
nila, 7 a. m.

REAL ESTATE
TRANSACTIONS

February 14—J. H. Nalaeuia to R. W.
Filler, one-half interest in apas 2
and 3, R. P. 2349, Kul 8648, Paia, Maui.
Consideration, \$200 and mortgage, \$100.
J. H. Nalaeuia to R. W. Filler in-
terest in rents, etc., of premises, Paia
Maui, Consideration, \$1.

Mele K. Lui et al to R. W. Filler,
two-sixths interests in apas 2 and 3,
R. P. 2349, Kul 8648, Paia, Maui. Con-
sideration, \$100, and mortgage, \$67.

February 15—A. W. Campbell to S.
N. Castle Estate, Ltd., portion Kul
2293, Kawaiahae, Honolulu, Oahu. Con-
sideration, \$1.

H. A. Widemann, by executors et als.,
to W. H. Cornwell, Kul 1409, and
apas 2, Kul 1281, portion of Kul
8559B Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu. Con-
sideration, \$11,000.

Wm. H. Cornwell to Jno. F. Bowler
one-third Kul 1409, and apas 2 Kul
1281, one-third of portion Kul 8559B
Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu. Considera-
tion, \$1,833.35, mortgage, \$1,833.35.

Wm. H. Cornwell to August Ahrens,
1-3 Kul 1409, and apas 2, Kul 1281,
one-third of portion Kul 8559B Waikiki,
Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration
\$1,833.35, mortgage, \$1,833.35.

February 17—Kamukui Victor and
wife to G. H. Williams piece of land
Pleasant street Hilo, Hawaii. Con-
sideration, \$100.

R. K. Naipo and wife to Kohala Tele-
phone Co., Ltd. R. P. 4565, Kul 8648
Honopu, Kohala Hawaii. Considera-
tion, \$130.

S. G. Walker and wife to R. F. How-
land one-half interest in L. 119 and
120 Olia, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration
\$2,900.

February 17—Kokohahi and hus-
band to T. Bernid interest in apas
2 Kuls 9194 and 9193 Waimea, Kauai.
Consideration \$60.

Lee Chu Tr and wife to S. Meheua
lots 3 and 4 and 5 back of Kapahulu
Honolulu Oahu. Consideration \$60.

D. Peka (K) to Polbe (K) lots 1 and 2
Kul 9815 Hahaione, Honolulu, Oahu.
Consideration \$30.

Kate L. Nida to A. H. Nida, lot 1
back of Makiki Honolulu Oahu. Con-
sideration \$30.

George K. Kunukuku and wife to
K. O. Pali (two) interest in L. 113
Kahala, Honolulu, Oahu. Considera-
tion \$50.

Mrs. J. R. Gay to Aubrey Robinson
one fourth interest in all real and per-
sonal property on Niihau. Considera-
tion \$2,000.

A. M. Aho et al to T. H. Aho, et al
Hawaii by Special Agent in Charge
Works piece of land in L. 113 and
114 Hahaione, Honolulu Oahu. Con-
sideration \$20.

H. H. Pater to W. F. F. Lee, lots
1 and 2 and 3 back of Kapahulu
Honolulu Oahu. Consideration \$30.

F. H. H. Nida to A. H. Nida, lot 1
back of Makiki Honolulu Oahu. Con-
sideration \$30.

George K. Kunukuku and wife to
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sideration \$20.

WILCOX SCHOOL BILL.

(From Thursday's daily)

The Board of Education has taken
the initiative in the agitation against
the several ridiculous bills introduced
in Congress recently by Delegate Wil-
cox. At a meeting yesterday morning
the Board of Education decided to en-
ter an emphatic protest against the
adoption of the school measure recently
introduced, and adopted the form of
a memorial, of which 1,000 copies will
be printed to be forwarded to members
of the Senate and House of Representa-
tives.

The protest, in opening, says
The Department of Public Instruc-
tion having the management and con-
trol of all public schools in the Terri-
tory of Hawaii, feel bound to enter a
resolute but most earnest protest
against the passage of this bill or any
bill of a similar character. The objec-
tions to the proposed legislation are
of two kinds: (1) No such legislation
is needed nor in fact any legislation
concerning school matters on the part
of Congress. (2) If any legislation were
needed the bill introduced by Delegate
Wilcox would accomplish no good re-
sult.

The protest then goes on to state in
detail the sufficiency of the present
school system in the Territory, saying
"This system was originally the work
of some of the ablest of the men who
made their homes here during the first
half of the nineteenth century and has
been carefully developed and built up
to fit peculiar local conditions. Like
all systems of human devising the Ha-
waiian school system is capable of fur-
ther advance and improvement as ex-
perience may show the same to be
desirable and profitable. But such ad-
vance should be made on the lines al-
ready wisely laid down by those who
were and are thoroughly familiar with
existing conditions. Any radical reor-
ganization of our school system, how-
ever well meant, could only result in
grave disaster to the educational in-
terests of the Territory."

A lengthy historical sketch of the
Hawaiian school system, dealing with
all phases of the local education is
here given. Then follows statistics
showing the nationality of the students,
enrollment, cost, buildings, etc.

Further facts are given showing
that at present the only language
being taught is the English language,
and compulsory educational fea-
tures, regulation of teachers' salaries,
absence of color prejudice, party poli-
tics, etc.

In conclusion the defects of the pro-
posed law are pointed out, as follows:
To criticize in detail the provisions
of the measure under consideration
would be an almost endless task and
is believed to be unnecessary. The bill
is of great length, consisting of over
180 pages, and almost every page is
filled with provisions, uncalculated for,
and most instances, wholly imprac-
ticable. Provisions that even if enacted
into law could not be put into opera-
tion. To a few only of these matters
will attention now be called.

1. It may be stated in a general way
that the bill is drawn in absolute ig-
norance, or of utter indifference to ex-
isting conditions—moral, social, histor-
ical, educational, political and statisti-
cal.

2. It is in many points directly in
conflict not only with existing Hawai-
ian statutes but with the organic act
as well. To make its provisions at all
workable would require a radical re-
vision of the whole body of our statute
law.

3. It assumes the existence of coun-
ties, townships, municipalities, and
other political and administrative units
that do not now, and never did form
any part of our governmental system.

4. It provides for a large number of
additional officials, most of whom
would have to be paid, thus dividing
responsibility, weakening efficiency, and
adding largely to the cost of maintain-
ing the schools.

5. It would break up entirely the
present uniformity in the examinations
and the grade of scholarship required.

6. It would do away entirely with the
present salary schedule, and with any
system based on qualifications and ser-
vice making neighborhood prejudice
and personal "pull" the sole standard.

7. It appears to contemplate and cer-
tainly authorizes a great reduction in
the amount of schooling to be provided
in the course of a year, a reduction
amounting in some cases to nearly one-
half.

8. It would work greatly to the dis-
advantage of the smaller and poorer
districts not only diminishing the
quantity but still more impairing the
quality of the teaching required.

9. It provides a way of receiving
and disbursing school funds
that is in direct violation of the
provisions of the organic act.

10. It is in direct conflict with the
provisions of the organic act in many
other particulars.

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32. It is in direct conflict with the
provisions of the organic act in many
other particulars.

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Makes the bread
more healthful.
Safeguards the food
against' alum.
Alum baking powders are the greatest
menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SOME LOCAL ITEMS.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The tug Kaena started for Pearl Har-
bor yesterday morning with the govern-
ment dredger. Despite the strong west-
erly wind which was blowing, the Kaena
made the trip down in about four hours.
Arrived at the bar at Pearl Harbor, the
sea was so choppy and the wind so
strong that Captain Henry, who was on
board, decided to have the dredger towed
back to Honolulu. This was done, and
the tug made port about 4 p. m.

The firm of Halstead & Co., brokers,
has made application for a charter. The
capital stock of the new corporation is
placed at \$50,000, divided into 500
shares. The former members of the
firm own equal amounts of this stock,
with the exception of two shares,
which are held by W. E. Hopper and
F. W. Lowrey, each of whom have one
share, so as to constitute them direc-
tors. The officers of the new corpora-
tion will be chosen from the old mem-
bers of the firm, F. Halstead, Willard
Brown and W. A. Love. The firm will
not, as reported, engage in banking,
but will carry on the old business, the
only change being in the name and li-
ability. While the statements show
assets of \$100,000, there are no liabil-
ities.

Although arrangements for the tak-
ing care of the financial plans which
must be effective before the Kona re-
ceivership will be the means of bring-
ing about the reorganization of the
plantation have not been concluded,
there is evidence that the men most
heavily interested in the estate are get-
ting together.

Receiver Wundenberg said yesterday
there was nothing new in the situa-
tion; that he had not completed his
arrangements, and that there was
nothing to say. It is known that there
was a conference held between the re-
ceiver and Mr. S. M. Damon, the
heaviest creditor but what conclusion
was reached is not known.

One of the creditors said yesterday
that it was the opinion of those with
whom he had consulted that there was
too much at stake to permit any light
objection to procedure to have weight.
There was gossip in the street yester-
day that there might be a combination
of interests which would lead to the
abandonment of the receivership, and
the turning over of the property to a
trustee. All those interested, however,
said that nothing had been done to-
ward this end.

Among the military passengers in the
Grant on the way to Manila is Col
Wm. E. G. Davis, corps of engineers.
Colonel Davis was last here in the fall
as a member of the fortifications board,
which formulated the plan for the de-
fenses of Honolulu and the island of
Oahu. He has been appointed as the
engineer officer on the staff of General
Chaffee and president of the board
which is to prepare the plans for the
defenses of the Philippine group.

"I saw it printed before I left San
Francisco that the plans for defenses
of Honolulu Oahu, had been approved
by General Gillespie, chief of the corps,
and that an appropriation had been
asked for the inauguration of the work
of construction. There evidently was
a misprint as the figure was put at
\$500, but both Colonel Heber and my-
self believe that the amount meant was
a half million dollars. This will be
little enough to start this important
work. There was nothing made public
of this report and there never is any
publication of plans for defenses.
There is a great deal to do in the
Philippines and I am looking forward
to a very busy tour of duty there."

The transport Grant, which arrived off
port and anchored outside on Monday
night, docked in the naval slip yesterday
morning. She showed signs of having
encountered rough weather and her
engine work was somewhat with salt.
But the worst of the weather, a sea
of the forward ventilators were car-
ried away.

The Grant has on board 30 recruits
under command of Lieutenant Colonel
Charles H. Nichols, who is in charge of
the 8th Infantry, 24th Infantry, 25th
Infantry and 26th Infantry regiments
going through to the Philippines.

The only arrival yesterday was the
strainer Mauna Loa, from Lahaina, Ma-
laloa, Kona and Kau ports, which got
in at 5 a. m. with passengers 7640
bags of sugar, 30 head cattle and a
few sundries.

She shows that the wharf at
Kauai was hit by a heavy sea and last
night a ship was put wrecked on the
same day.

At Kauai harbor is one of the best
and most sheltered harbors in the islands
and is situated quite a way from the
main shore, being gained to it by means
of a narrow channel.

On Friday the waves were on both
sides of the channel and a large up-
per cutter was blown up the channel
and was wrecked on the rocks. It could
not resist them and had to be towed
away.

Following is a list of the names of
the trip.
The weather and sea were at
Hamakua, from the harbor and
smooth seas along Kauai. From the
day we arrived Wednesday, February 12,
until today a later wave was a gale
from the S.W. At 11 o'clock a gale
from the S.W. had to stop the account of
the sea and at 12 o'clock the wind
changed and did not again until
1 o'clock.

Returning from the trip, Sunday, we
went to the harbor and on account of
the heavy southern sea, the mail was
brought on board at a late hour. The
mail was partly taken by the sea.
At Honolulu a mail boat to land but
did not return because of the heavy
seas and was forced to Napoalea
where we had to stay. The mail
was brought overland to Kauai.

On Monday morning we took on Na-

poopoo freight and cattle in heavy south-
erly swell, without accident. The Ke
Au Hou wharves were totally wrecked.
We called at Kawahee for J. Hackfeld
and three others. Smooth seas and rain
showers across the channel coming
home."

Superintendent Atkinson has received
the following brief note from J. C. Boy-
kin, special agent of the Interior De-
partment, who is in charge of the Ha-
waiian school exhibit after it was re-
moved from Buffalo: "The Hawaiian
exhibit will be exhibited in the general
educational display as an independent
exhibit. Our space was so very limited
that I could not do justice to your ex-
hibit and therefore entered it in Dr.
Peabody's department, as stated. It is
not yet installed, but will be suitably
displayed, that part of the work fall-
ing upon Dr. Peabody's assistants. I
presume that Dr. Harris, the commis-
sioner of education, has already writ-
ten to you expressing the appreciation
of the bureau for your courtesy in do-
nating the material. Permit me to add
my own thanks."

The ruling of the Interior Depart-
ment in regard to the transfer of land
in the Territory has not as yet been
received here from Washington. How-
ever, as soon as it comes, arrangements
for the widening of Hotel street will
be completed. The stone wall at Ha-
alele Lane will be removed as soon as
the papers arrive, which will allow the
transfer of land to be made, as had
already been agreed upon. The trans-
fers of the property in front of the
Elite may also be consummated at the
same time, the title to the property
resting in the Territory under the re-
cent departmental ruling.

A Hotel street saloonkeeper was sur-
prised last night when a police officer
walked into his establishment and told
him he was violating the provisions of
his license. For proof of his statement
the officer pointed to the two swinging
doors leading to the sidewalk, one of
which was held back in the saloon by a
chair, while a chair stood against the
other on the outside. The saloonkeeper
hastened to say that the doors had been
varnished, and in order to keep patrons'
hands free from the sticky stuff, a door
had been held open to allow free ingress
and egress. The officer was obstinate,
however, and the chairs were quickly re-
moved, allowing the doors to swing into
place.

If the reports received at the Y. W. C.
A. are a criterion of the state of business
merchants and professional men are shav-
ing down store and office expenses. Since
the first of the year the secretary of the
Association has had more names in her
reference record than for many months
past. A large number of applications
for positions have been handed in to
her and she has been instrumental in
securing a list of places where there were
vacancies, and helped many applicants in
getting new positions. Young women
make known their wants to her and she
in turn hears from business houses that
are in need of the assistance of young
women clerks. There are at present on
the secretary's book the names of four
young women who would like positions
as clerks or cashiers in stores or as as-
sistants in offices. Some of these are ex-
perienced stenographers occasionally
have secured positions through the Y.
W. C. A.

COAL FOR THE
NAVAL SHIPS

Moored at Naval Dock No. 1, is the
United States Naval collier Alexander,
which arrived in port yesterday morning
from Norfolk, Va., with coal for the
naval station here. She has had a long
voyage, having left Norfolk on Decem-
ber 7, almost ten weeks ago. She pro-
ceeded to San Juan, arriving there a
week later. On December 15 the left that
port to continue on her voyage, but was
compelled to put back to make repairs to
her machinery, which was disabled.
The repairs were completed by Decem-
ber 18, and she next made port at Monte-
video, where naval stores were dischard-
ed for the U. S. S. Atlanta. Second officer
Leonard F. Cox died from erysipelas
between San Juan and Montevideo. From
Montevideo to Honolulu there was little
to mark the voyage with incidents. The
vessel brings 2400 tons of Pocahontas
coal.

The Navy Department is making a test
of the shipment of coal in colliers from
Norfolk to Honolulu, and the Alexander
is the first vessel assigned to that duty.
The test is to determine whether coal
can be shipped cheaper in naval colliers
than by merchant vessels, as has been
the custom. Pocahontas coal is mainly
used by the Navy. The last Pocahontas
coal was brought here by the ship Boan-
con, which it was intended for San
Francisco. On account of the cargo be-
ing on fire at sea the vessel put into this
port, and discharged the dangerous car-
go.

ARCHAIC TORTURE

In the old days of persecution, one of
the favorite methods of execution was
to tie the victim to a stake planted on
the sea shore and let him watch the
waves as they rippled in, while the tide
rose inch by inch and every inch of
rising tide was a step nearer to
death. That is a picture to make one
shudder. But look at our own condi-
tion. Here is the man bound to his
business the woman bound to her
household duties like the victim to
the stake and one symptom of disease
after another shows the tide of death
closing in on them. The tide comes in
so slowly that they don't realize their
danger until it is too late when it
is useless to cry for help. Examine
your own condition. Are you sleepless?
Is your body branded and blistered by
"eruptions"? Is your appetite falling?
Are you irritable? Is your breath bad
and your tongue coated? These are
some of the symptoms that indicate the
rising tide of disease. Do you want to
be saved? Sarsaparilla will save you. Sar-
saparilla the great Indian remedy, has saved
thousands from just such peril. It
drives out the impurities that taint
the blood. It enables the stomach to di-
gest and assimilate food. It cleanses
the kidneys and tones up the liver. By
removing the obstructions that prevent
the harmonious working of the great
organs of the body it enables Nature
to carry on her work. The utmost that
any medicine can do is to assist Nature.
Sarsaparilla is Nature's own remedy,
a compound of healing roots, barks,
herbs and gums, that cleanse the sys-
tem and promote the healthy action of
all the physical organs.

HEBRON DRUG COMPANY, Agents
for Kikapoo Medicine.

The growth of the islands are
going to send a representative to
Washington to work for a duty on
Sp. in American coffee in order to pro-
tect the Hawaiian product.

The feature of yesterday's stock
market was a sale between boards of
40 shares of Ewa at \$22.50. The stock
went into the hands of old holders, men
who should know the plantation and
its prospects.

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